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FIVE CENTS A COPY

JOB SECURITY IS SOUGHT BY U.S. CHAMBER

Trade Group Leads Move by Business to Avoid Disturbances

BARNES SAYS WORK NOT GOVERNMENT'S

Plan Outgrowth of Hoover Parleys; Much of Depression Laid to Fear

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—With the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the head, business elements of the country have launched the first step of a campaign designed to insure stability of employment and shield business and Labor against the disturbing effects of seasonal and cyclical fluctuation.

Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the national chamber, announced today that a committee of business executives and economists is in process of organization to make the preliminary survey of the problem. The task, Mr. Barnes says, must be done by business itself and not by the Government. The committee's membership will be announced shortly.

The move is an outgrowth of business conferences called by President Hoover in the beginning of the industrial depression at which time it was indicated that some permanent form of business board of strategy would spring from the exchange of ideas.

Mr. Barnes proposes that individual efforts at stabilization need the wider coöperative effort of trade associations to make the move successful, and the present move is, in fact, the attempt to integrate the whole of American business in a common front against the ill effects of industrial fluctuation. By strengthening key industries, Mr. Barnes holds, and relieving a substantial number of wage earners of the apprehension of insecurity—which he declares is itself a major deterrent of business activity—a framework will be provided to give strength to the whole business structure.

Aware of Responsibility

"American business," Mr. Barnes said, "is well aware of its responsibility in maintaining the fullest possible measure of employment. It is as desirable from an economic as a social viewpoint, for unemployment is symptomatic of a general ailment which affects alike the wage earner and the investor. So close are economic relations today and so complicated the mechanism of production and distribution that no one branch of industry, nor economic class can long escape the untoward effects of a depression with which others might be afflicted.

"The maintenance of the earning capacity of the worker is as necessary

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Bruening Gains Reichstag Vote in Budget Measure

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Feb. 9—The passing of the expenditure of Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, by a Reichstag majority of about 100 votes, is regarded as a favorable forecast for the parliamentary settlement of the entire budget.

This vote and the Reichstag's rejection of the Fascist motion for dissolution of the House by a majority of about 100 votes indicates the House is determined to settle down to constructive work and is able to produce a strong working majority to that end.

Two circumstances are principally responsible for this sudden change. One is the need of foreign credits which has forced the parties of the Center unit to show the world that the German Parliament is capable of mastering its present difficulties. The other is the fact that there existed a man commanding respect and authority who could lead the majority of the House. This man is Chancellor Bruening.

SASSANIAN PALACE UNCOVERED AT KISH

OXFORD, Eng. (AP)—Sixty Arab workmen who were set to scraping at the earthen mounds on the site of the ancient Sumerian city of Kish, eight miles east of Babylon, because there was nothing else for them to do at the moment, have discovered the first well-preserved palace of the Sassanian dynasty of Persian kings.

Prof. Stephen Langdon, director of the Oxford field museum expedition in Mesopotamia, told the Associated Press today that the discovery is of the greatest importance for the light it will throw upon the history of the period concerned.

The workmen uncovered one wall and two gateways of a royal palace which dates about 350 A. D. There are pieces of sculpture in white gypsum, stained red or yellow against a blue background. There are plaques and friezes showing vines, animals and bas-relief figures of giants and soldiers. There is the characteristic Sassanian lotus flower.

The ruins are in many layers, representing the stages of civilization at each age, and the palace is on top.

'An' Thar Was Millions of Bufflers an' Injuns—'

DAN BEARD, NATIONAL SCOUT COMMISSIONER — Wide World

Two Boys Being Told How the Scouts of Pioneer Days Settled the West. This Is in His Trophy-Filled Room at Suffern, N. Y.

Roosevelt Asks For Humane Boys' Prisons

'Fine Boarding Schools' Called Need of First Offenders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—A prison without walls for first offenders that "will look like a fine boarding school for boys," was envisaged by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a speech before the fourteenth annual meeting of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies here last night.

Mr. Roosevelt's reference to the wall-less prison came in connection with his remarks on the progress of social work, which, he said, was "greater now than at any period of civilization."

While the citizens themselves must carry on the work of social service, Mr. Roosevelt said, the State had been given definite specified tasks in social welfare work. The scope of these latter had increased in the last two years "to an extent we would have thought impossible," he continued, but it was now possible "for the government of social welfare to keep pace with the times."

"If I were asked what I considered the greatest contribution Lieutenant-Governor Lehman and I have made in Albany in the last two years I would say that it has been along the lines of public social welfare, because we have coördinated many existing agencies that were not functioning properly along clearly defined lines.

"We have evolved a definite and clear prison policy and we are unique among the states in this respect in that we have an objective. We have sought to emphasize not so much the punishment, but rather the ideal to send the prisoner back to society a better citizen than when he went in.

"I hope this coming week the Legislature will authorize an appropriation for the first prison without walls. It will be in Orange County and will look like a fine boarding school for boys. There the first offenders will be given plenty to do on the theory that idle hands get into mischief. If any boy on a dark night slips out, he will soon be reminded that the State has a long arm."

British Admiralty Deprecates Navy Cut

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 9 — The British naval estimates for the coming year are now being severely pruned in the Government's endeavor to balance the budget, so much so that A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, has raised the question of whether further reduction in building expenditure is feasible, having regard to the activity in ship construction by other European powers.

Mr. Alexander's protest has come at a moment when the big navy organs here are declaring that the British fleet already contains a higher percentage of obsolete vessels than that of either France or Italy. At Newcastle on Feb. 8 Mr. Alexander said: "We have pleaded for disarmament. . . . I think you can go too quickly in this matter, unless you can make other countries in Europe go just as quickly as you. I do not want any peace lover to think I don't favor further disarmament, but it is a mistake to go on with a policy which means constant fluctuation. It would be better to build on a lower but steady program, year by year, than to build more one year and make up for that next."

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Switzerland Forbids Foreign Decorations

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Basel, Switz., Feb. 9

BY A nation-wide referendum the Swiss people have forbidden functionaries of the confederation to accept foreign decorations.

All the German-speaking cantons voted in favor of the law and the French cantons against it. It was the first time in recent history that such a clean-cut issue has been fought along strictly racial lines.

BUTLER APOLOGY ENDS MOVE FOR COURT-MARTIAL

Navy Secretary's Reprimand Called Substitute for Severe Action

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The general court-martial ordered against Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler of the United States Marine Corps, for remarks made by him in a recent public address concerning Premier Mussolini, was announced as discontinued today by Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, following receipt of a communication from General Butler expressing regret over his conduct.

Mr. Adams declared that in view of General Butler's notable military career and his public apology, a reprimand was substituted for the more severe proceedings. In his letter of rebuke Mr. Adams informed the marine officer that his conduct met with the "unqualified condemna-

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Boy Scouts See Rapid Progress in Two Decades

Organized in U. S. Feb. 8, 1910, Now 4,500,000 Observe Anniversary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, exploring the Himalayas, found a Boy Scout troop in a small, isolated Tibetan village 12,000 feet above sea-level. Tristan da Cunha, the lonely island, with its population of 130 men, women and children, has its Boy Scout troop. Great Britain and the United States of America count their members in the hundreds of thousands; little Albania is proud of its 500.

No missionaries were ever organised to carry the Boy Scout movement to the hundred different lands in which it exists today. It found its way there through the force of its simple appeal.

Its coming to the United States of America was due to the impression one boy was able to make on a casual stranger. A cockney urchin volunteered his help to W. D. Boyce in a London fog. When Mr. Boyce tried to reward him with a tip he refused it with dignity, saying, "I am a Scout." What impressed Mr. Boyce was the earnestness with which the boy pronounced the then strange word, "Scout." This boy later took Mr. Boyce to Scout headquarters in London where the American learned about the Baden-Powell Scout movement.

On his return, on Feb. 8, 1910, Mr. Boyce incorporated the Boy Scouts of America in Washington. Later becoming convinced that the idea was too big for one man to control, he handed it over to a national committee, stepping out of the movement entirely, and contributing a handsome sum each month for a year to pay the expenses of the young organization.

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Landlord Waives Crop Right to Help His Tenant Get Loan

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Every day hundreds of homes in the drought belt are being saved from failure and despair by operation of the $45,000,000 federal seed loan. On the stage of 21 states an enormous drama is being played—a nation helping its people reconstruct themselves on a business basis, with interest at 5 per cent.

Despite the handicap of many landowners refusing to waive first crop lien rights, multitudes are being set up in farming again when all their chances of doing it themselves were gone. Had not the Government stepped in to help, the number of wrecked careers, of broken homes, and of new-made paupers would have been incredible.

When Bill Smith, clad in his blue work clothes of the fields, comes to town to apply for a federal loan and asks perhaps $40 or $75 or $110, the incident commands no attention. Bill Smith is serious. Though what he needs may seem small to another, how much it means to him is written in his face.

Standing before the federal loan man, the farmer, doing this sort of thing for the first time, is likely to be friendly but awkward, diffident and anxious. As a single unit he is not impressive. But he is not alone. In the several hundred counties of the drought area he is standing there by the thousand, and when he gets his papers filled, another will be coming along in his place.

Rebuilding is going ahead on a large scale. This is drought relief of a most practical kind without the least hint of a dole. The government loan is strictly a crop loan. It takes precedence over all other obligations on the crop.

When the crop is harvested this year, the Government will be repaid first. If there is anything left, depending on the crop and prices, the landlord will be eligible to receive his rent. The landlord, of course, has to agree to this arrangement before a government loan is made, and in many cases has not done so.

One local landowner came in with

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Haresfield Beacon, Picturesque Hill, Given British People in Perpetuity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLOUCESTER, Eng.—Perched on a fallen tree-trunk, on a hilltop commanding views of Western Britain extending for 60 miles, Stanley Baldwin dedicated to the British people forever, Haresfield Beacon, Gloucestershire—an expanse of 360 acres of hill purchased by private subscription.

Lord Dickinson of Painswick, who handed over the deeds to Mr. Baldwin as representative of the National Trust, reminded the latter that this Beacon had throughout Roman, Saxon, and Danish times been a watch-post against Welsh invaders. That watch-post was still necessary, only it had been transferred from Haresfield to Westminster, and Mr. Baldwin knew that there was need of ceaseless vigil. This was a humorous reference to the activities of David Lloyd George in Parliament.

Mr. Baldwin spoke on the rare beauties of the West Country and the need for guarding it in days when rapid transport brought numbers of town dwellers—who lacked a true sense for its beauty—to build in its fairest spots.

"Our countryside owes its beauty to the fact that in the old days people were only able to build their homes, farms and cottages of materials which belonged to the district and which harmonised with the landscape, until it made that perfect, complete, and unified whole which we love so much," Mr. Baldwin said.

GANDHI LISTENS TO LONDON PLAN WHILE SPINNING

Indian Leader Rests Hope of Peace on Action of Viceroy on Police

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

STAFF CORRESPONDENT IN INDIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALLAHABAD, India, Feb. 9—With his spinning wheel working merrily Mahatma Gandhi listened here for four hours yesterday, while Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru outlined the proposals for India's future government which the London Round Table evolved.

Although the occasion was momentous for the future political situation of India, the famous Nationalist leader ended the conversations at twilight so he could enter upon the period of 24 hours' silence which he observes weekly.

All the prominent chiefs of the All-India National Congress attended the meeting which was held at Anand Bhagan (place of happiness) which Pandit Motilal Nehru recently donated to the nation.

Above the house fluttered the tricolor flag of the Nationalists and hundreds of Gandhi's disciples lingered about the lawns to catch a glimpse of their distinguished leader. During the session Sir Tej recounted the achievements of the London conference, particularly stressing the question of safeguards indicated in the declaration of the British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald.

It will be some time before the Congress reaches a decision, possibly not until the full session of the working committee assembles here Feb. 13, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed. The inclinations of the Congress, however, are already known.

In a press interview given before Sir Tej's arrival here, Gandhi said if Sir Tej brought nothing more than the Premier's declaration then there was no hope of settlement. On the other hand, when informed that Sir Tej hoped to convert him to favor the conference's findings Gandhi replied that he was more than open for such conversion.

tian Science Monitor is informed.

Meanwhile intense interest is taken here in the reply Gandhi has received from the Viceroy concerning a plea which the Nationalist leader made for an inquiry into a specified series of alleged police excesses. The correspondence has not been published, but it is known that the Viceroy has declined to make such an inquiry.

The Viceroy's reply suggests that it is the future, not the past, that now counts in the Indian situation, but his reply has come as a great disappointment to Gandhi, who informed the Monitor correspondent that the future peace of the country rests with the Viceroy and not with Congress. In a personal interview given before Sir Tej's conversations, Gandhi dwelt upon his concern over the alleged police excesses, and indicated there were several definite cases he intended bringing up for a public inquiry.

Hoover Publicly Gives Support to Compromise Bill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—President Hoover today in a letter to Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader, assured him that the Administration would give the utmost liberal interpretation to the proposed compromise relief fund.

By this means the President replied to allegation of opposition Senators that it was not the intention of the Administration to lend the proposed general relief grant for food purposes. The challenge arose out of a letter written and published by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture in which he said that he interpreted the compromise as meaning agricultural credits and not as a food fund. The President's letter was as follows:

"As to our conversation. I am glad to confirm at once that the proposed additional drought relief measure was suggested for the purpose of real aid to the weakened credit situation in the drought area and that the administration of it the Secretary of Agriculture assures me he has no other intent and that he will interpret it fairly and sympathetically."

Mr. Robinson and other Democratic leaders expressed themselves as satisfied that the Administration would make the $20,000,000 provided for in the compromise agreement available for food purchase.

This Man Finds Lack of Play Will Make a 'Dummy' of Jack

A. E. STALEY

Outstanding Ideas of Outstanding Americans

HERE is a man who worked 40 years without a vacation before he learned that every business executive should have two vacations a year—one in summer and one in winter. Rufus Steele gets Mr. Staley to tell how he learned this in the third of a series of 10 articles he is writing about personages in American business. The fourth will appear Feb. 12. In this article Mr. Staley says he doesn't go to the Gulf Stream or to the golf stream, but when it comes to roses—well, he has a rose garden that he will match against any golf score.

By RUFUS STEELE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—"In these days of nation-wide adjustment many wise executives are reorganizing something besides their businesses. They are reorganizing themselves. They are preparing to do better work by taking more time to play."

The statement is made by A. E. Staley, president of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company of Decatur, Ill., employing several thousand men in turning out various products from corn.

"I had been in business 50 years before I mastered the lesson I am now assisting other executives to learn," Mr. Staley continued. "I have realised always that all work and no play makes Jack a dummy and that workers should annually take time for recreation, but the new philosophy of which I have come to see the extreme wisdom is that for men directing the affairs of large concerns an actual vacation should come in summer and another in winter—two vacations a year.

"This will echo like heresy to the old associates of a man who worked 40 years without taking any vacation at all, as I did, but I can prove to them out of my own experience the soundness of the new precept. Business tricks many men just as for a long time it tricked me—it is so splendid a game that a man with the American spirit gets wrapped up in it and forgets it is anything but play. Yet it is not play; nothing is play in which the rejuvenation does not equal the wear and tear.

"American enterprises today are thought out at the top. What the eye sees in the vast industrial world is merely the machinery of execution. Yet more important is what goes on quietly in the planning department before machine wheels begin to turn. Success or failure traces straight back to men sitting in isolation at executive desks. The thinking of one such man is often worth more to his company than the best possible work of 1000 pairs of hands.

"Purpose, prompt decisions and sound judgment are the things every large business demands today from the man or men at the top. In the new era of business these qualities will be in even more imperative demand than before. These qualities, perfectly maintained in its directing head, become primary assets of the business itself.

"It isn't whether a concern can afford by releasing an executive from his desk occasionally to keep these qualities at their prime; it is rather that the concern can afford any reasonable sacrifice that will get it these qualities at their best.

"From one summer to the next is too long a time to let the man who makes the big decisions pull steadily in the harness. Business has become so complex, demanding so steadily the best that a man can think or know, that the periods of rejuvenation should be adjusted to fit. A vacation in summer and a vacation in winter—with a whole-hearted turning to what that individual calls play—is what the executive needs today. After a few weeks away from the desk—after even a week or two—he returns with a buoyancy that astonishes even himself.

"It is not the body he rejuvenates, rather it is the spirit. He has changed and refreshed his thinking. He is ready to think again in business terms more largely, more accurately than before.

"Numerous executives who have learned the twice-a-year lesson are flitting to winter sunshine to get their spiritual rejuvenation on the Gulf Stream or on the golf stream. Personally I swing neither a fishing rod nor a golf club, but I should be happy to have the production manager of our plant check up on the February output of my rose garden."

PEACH GROWERS SEEK LOWER FREIGHT RATES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—New York State peach growers won a tentative victory before the Interstate Commerce Commission today in their campaign to get lower rates on rail shipments of their products to city markets throughout the East.

H. W. Archer, a commission examiner assigned to investigate the joint complaints of the State Department of markets and of coöperating organizations of producers, held their contention had been generally sustained, and that the carriers should be obliged to fix peach rates on a basis of 60 per cent of the prevailing charges for first-class freight shipments.

KING OF SPAIN STAKES CROWN ON ELECTIONS

Berenguer Decrees Restore Rights Suspended by Dictatorship

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, Feb. 9 — Staking his crown upon the success of the forthcoming parliamentary elections, King Alfonso has signed decrees ordering elections, convoking the Cortes March 25 and reëstablishing the freedom of the press and other civil rights from today.

True to his word, the Prime Minister, General Damaso Berenguer, submitted the long-awaited decrees. The King signed, much to the surprise of many who doubted official promises. Today under terms of the decree the nation recovers, temporarily at least, rights denied since September, 1923, when the dictator suspended the Constitution.

According to the decree every Spaniard has the right to express freely opinions verbally or through the press, meet peacefully, form associations, and address petitions to the King and Government, but none may resort to any kind of armed force.

Upon the respect for this decree restoring constitutional guarantees will depend development of a situation likely to have enormous influence in the nation's history.

El Impracial, Liberal but loyalist, sounds a note of warning of possibilities threatening the nation in view of the decision of two major parties to abstain from voting. Unless this boycott is abandoned, the paper says, the country is committed to a venture which may carry it back to the days of Isabella II when Spain was gov-

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Night Sessions Are Agreed On by Senate Leaders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Night sessions to hasten the disposal of necessary legislation were agreed upon by Senate Republican leaders at a caucus today.

It was also decided to take no action on soldier bonus legislation until the House had disposed of the matter. It was agreed, however, that it would come up for action before the session expired.

James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, explained the import of a letter made public by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, regarding the compromise agreement on the food relief issue. Mr. Watson interpreted Mr. Hyde's position as one favoring the proposal to make funds available to drought-hit farmers but not specifically for food purposes. Mr. Watson said that this explanation was approved by the caucus.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA NAMED

OTTAWA, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Earl of Bessborough is to be the new Governor-General of Canada, R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, announced today.

Vere Brabason Ponsonby, ninth Earl of Bessborough, Baron Ponsonby and Viscount Duncannon, is deputy chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., chairman of Sao Paulo Railways, Ltd., and was a member of the House of Commons for Dover from 1913 to 1920.

He was educated at Cambridge and was admitted to the bar in 1903. During the World War he served in Gallipoli in 1915 and was on the General Staff in France from 1916 to 1918. He is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and holds the Orders of St. Ann, Russia; Leopold II, Belgium; SS. Maurice and Lazarus, Italy, and the Redeemer, Greece.

'REDS' START WORLD MOVE FOR ATHEISM

Berlin Group Said to Have Been Intrusted With Campaign

MOSCOW BELIEVED BACK OF POLICY

Plan Called Part of Widespread Communist Attack on Capitalist System

A new phase of the Communist campaign against Capital comes to light in the international move for atheism, which is being controlled by the International Proletarian Free Thinkers organization in Berlin, but is apparently supplied with material and direction from Moscow. This movement, according to reports, endeavors to link up industrial unrest with defection from the churches, and aims further at producing a united cultural front in all countries against the existing capitalistic system.

Meanwhile reports from Russia throw some doubt as to the actual success of the Five-Year Plan, on which the Soviet campaign largely depends. According to Arthur Meighen, former Canadian Prime Minister, the destruction of religion, family life, marriage and individual initiative in Russia shows signs of bringing the downfall of the whole system, despite its apparent success for the present. News that hundreds of thousands of women are being enlisted as workers in a further attempt to solve the nation's labor shortage is another indication that all is not well in the Soviet Republic.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Feb. 9—An international campaign against religion and churches on a large scale, utilizing the present economic distress of the masses to the utmost, is being started in Germany. At the back of the campaign is the International Proletarian Free Thinkers organization, which has its seat in Berlin, in closest coöperation with Moscow, one of its leaders told the Monitor representative, commenting upon rumors that Moscow is propagating a five-year international anti-religious campaign. This rumor, however, was denied by the Monitor informant.

It is claimed that Moscow is officially leaving the propaganda to the Berlin organization, which has branches in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Last November the organization was placed under radical leadership at its convention at Bodenbach, Czechoslovakia, and its seat was moved from Vienna to Berlin. Since then anti-religious activity in Germany and doubtless other European countries where the organization has branches, has increased by leaps and bounds. Moscow is supplying the organization with material. Members of the League of the Godless in Soviet Russia are paying their subscription fees to Berlin now. One of its leaders recently visited Moscow.

The new organization is wholly communistic in its tendencies. It is too clever to carry out a blatant attack on the Deity, which would shock the masses. But it is coupling its anti-religious propaganda with political economic, social and cultural questions, trying to arouse the masses against the church from that angle. During the recent miners' strike in the Ruhr, it sent delegates into the churches, who made notes when the clergy protested against the strike and then informed the workmen. The Pope's recent decree regarding the marriage of Roman Catholics was another welcome means of propaganda.

Special consideration seems to be paid to the unemployed. Sometimes members of the free thinkers' organization collect a couple of hundred workless at one of the labor exchanges and march with them to the next law court, where they can announce their exodus from the church. "Cells" in factories are also being formed. Mass meetings are held where "godless shows" are performed, depicting, for instance, various statements made by the clergy. Thus war and church is a popular topic. At such meetings the audience may procure forms on which they can declare their willingness to leave the church, which are then handed in at the law courts, which in Germany handle this question. The formation of uniform proletarian cultural fronts is one of the aims of this new campaign against the existing political, social, ethical and economic system of the world.

Terror of Communism Darkens World's History, Arthur Meighen Asserts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Feb. 9—That the terror of Communism has written the most ghastly epoch in history was declared by Arthur Meighen, former Prime Minister of Canada, in an address at the Royal Canadian Institute here.

Communism in Russia means the dictatorship of 2,000,000 industrial workers of the country, exercising unbounded sway over countless millions who stand outside, said Mr. Meighen. He continued: "Never has there been a tyranny more supreme or ruthless in the history of nations.

"Whatever the motive of its founders, the means employed are those of terror and oppression on a scale that staggers belief. More than 1,000,000 educated persons were slaughtered in their tracks; hundreds of thousands were sent into exile; farmers who wanted nothing more than to till the land they owned and sell their

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

PORT OF BOSTON ADVANTAGES ARE TOLD AT HEARING

I. C. C. Examiner Hears of Various Conditions Which Favor Ocean Traffic

Advantages and facilities of the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, were compared in great detail in the testimony submitted at the resumption of the court differential hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission examiner at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

Particular stress was laid on the geographical advantage of Boston, its deep water channel, lack of current and wind in the upper harbor to interfere with ship movements, as compared with New York, and absence of drift ice deposited in the harbor by fresh water streams to clog up the slips as is the case in New York.

Counsel for the defendants objected to this testimony as not having any bearing on the case now before the commission. J. Parker McCollester, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and Thomas P. Healey, representing the defendant railroads of the country, opposed admitting the testimony to the record, arguing that the I. C. C. cannot make rail rates on distances between Boston and Europe or on the marine data being submitted. Examiner Earl M. Steer, however, overruled the objection and allowed the evidence.

Frederic H. Fay, civil engineer who designed and supervised construction of the Army base at South Boston and for 30 years served the city of Boston as an engineer, testified in detail following a survey he made for the purpose with comparable data for the four North Atlantic seaports. Boston is 306 miles nearer Europe than New York on the winter water route; its terminal facilities are from 7 to 10 miles distant from the ocean against 12 to 22 miles at New York, 92 to 100 miles at Philadelphia and 167 to 170 miles at Baltimore, he testified.

Channel depths at these ports were given to show that Boston was equal to any other and because of the greater tidal range Boston had deeper water than the other ports at high tide. Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are about on a par as to tidal current, while New York currents vary considerably owing to freshets from the Hudson River and other tributaries, he said.

Slips between steamship piers at New York are necessarily much wider than at Boston in order to permit lighters to get alongside of these ships for transfer of freight, thus taking up extra and valuable waterfront property, said Mr. Fay. As commerce and freight tonnage increases, more lighters are needed and the volume of such traffic grows, he said.

"There is no water-front terminal in the United States today where freight can be handled between rail and ship or truck and ship with greater economy than at the Army Supply Base, South Boston," said Mr. Fay, who explained that he made the statement after years of study and due consideration of water-front facilities both in this country and Europe.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with some snow or rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; colder Tuesday afternoon and night; moderate east to south winds shifting northwest Tuesday; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 30.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional light snow tonight or Tuesday; colder Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Snow or rain tonight and possibly Tuesday morning; colder in northwest portion Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow or rain tonight and possibly Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Strong east winds tonight shifting to northwest Tuesday over south portion and fresh southeast shifting to southwest Tuesday over north portion; weather overcast, with rain over south portion and rain or snow over north portion tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow over north and rains or snows over south portion about Tuesday and again about Friday; moderate temperatures at beginning of week, colder about Wednesday, much colder Friday or Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb. 9	Max. Feb. 8		8 a.m. Feb. 9	Max. Feb. 8
Albany	30	30	Memphis	38	60
Atlantic City	36	44	Miami	70	72
Boston	31	33	Montreal	28	18
Buffalo	30	32	Nantucket	32	43
Calgary	26	..	New Orleans	60	72
Charleston	60	70	New York	36	40
Chicago	28	43	Philadelphia	36	38
Denver	24	42	Pittsburgh	32	42
Des Moines	26	44	Portland, Me.	22	22
Eastport	26	30	Portland, Ore.	42	52
Galveston	52	66	San Francisco	54	62
Hatteras	58	64	St. Louis	34	46
Helena	16	26	St. Paul	6	32
Jacksonville	62	72	Seattle	40	54
Kansas City	30	46	Tampa	62	74
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	36	40

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:34 p. m., Tuesday 4:57 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:37 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston; Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston; Current Events Club, Hyde Park, Central Avenue and Everett Street, Hyde Park, 8.

Business and Professional Girls' Club of Malden: Musical comedy, "Up in the Air"; Mystic Theater, Malden, 8.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Third in lecture series on "Current Events," by Mrs. Claude U. Gilson; supper, preceding lecture, 6; Arlington Street Church Hall.

Malden: Entertainment for Fourth Estate Lodge of Masons by Malden Chapter, Order of De Molay; Masonic Apartments, Charlestown, 8.

Dartmouth Matrons' Club: Illustrated lecture, "To Alaska by Airplane," by Frederick M. Blodgett, Dartmouth '25; musical program; University Club, 8.

Massachusetts Elks Association: Banquet and dance; guests of honor: Governor Ely, Mayor Curley, and Lawrence H. Rupp, Grand Exalted Ruler, Allentown, Pa.; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Lowell Institute: Fourth in lecture series on "The Physics of the Stars," by Dr. Henry N. Russell; "The Interpretation of Stellar Spectra, Ionization and Its Consequences, Stellar Atmospheres"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Play, "Under Cover," Highland Hall, 8.

Massachusetts State Engineers Association: Directors' meeting, Room 715, Tremont Temple.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6. Rehearsal, Glee Club, direction Edgar J. Smith, Vialle Room, 7:30. Meeting, Echo Club, Room 3, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Meeting, board of directors, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Community dancing class, 8.

Mechanics Building: New England Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, until 10:30, through Feb. 14.

State House Woman's Club: Dinner meeting, with address by Dr. George H. Bigelow, Woman's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 6.

Talk on "Jewish Ideals on Abraham Lincoln," by Alexander Brin, West End House Forum, 8.

Banquet, Daughters of Union Veterans of Civil War, Hotel Kenmore, 7:30.

"Get-Together" party, New England Purchasing Agents, Hotel Westminster, 6.

Dinner meeting, Old South Club, Old South Church Parish House, 6.

Theaters

Majestic—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Copley—"See Naples and Die," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting; address, "How the Orient Looks at America," by Mo Young Park; Loring-Greenough House.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Woman's Club; revue, "The Year Book Opens," Club's twentieth anniversary celebration; Community Theater, 2.

Mechanics Building: New England Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, 10 to 10:30, through Feb. 14.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Musical hour, Living Room, 4:30.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting; address by Gasper G. Bacon, president Massachusetts State Senate; Boston City Club, 12:15.

Boston Music Lovers Club: Musical program by officers and winners of 1931 MacDowell Club Scholarships; Hotel Statler, 10:30.

Professional Women's Club: Meeting, with entertainment; Hotel Statler, 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Private view, Egyptian, Cambodian, Mayan and Italian paintings by Joseph L. Smith; Renaissance Court, 2:30 to 4:30. Print Galleries, Miss Schacht, 11.

MUSIC

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 3.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Eighteenth century French designs; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century; blot prints by Alexander Cozens. New Kingdom Room reopened. Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith; Exhibit by Patrick Gavin at the Museum School Gallery, through Feb. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors. Old Master drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 14.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room; first editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room; tercentenary medals.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14. Paintings by "Pavel Jerdanovitch."

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Mural decorating and drawings for London theaters by Hugo Rumbold. Through Feb. 14.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Harry A. Vincent. Water colors by Julian Peabody.

Copley Gallery, 158 Newbury Street—Water colors by Harold B. Warren. Through Feb. 14.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 128 Newbury Street—Woodcuts by contemporary artists. Through Feb. 14. Game birds by J. D. Knap. Through Feb. 17.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Red crayon portraits by Frederick A. Pyne; water colors of California by Alice R. Hardwick. Through Feb. 14.

"The Barn," 46 Joy Street—Fifth annual exhibit by Boston Society of Independent Artists. Through March 1.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 204 Boylston Street—Water colors by Emil Bistram. Through Feb. 28.

N. E. Rivers Studio, 598 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brush prints.

School of Fine Arts, 264 Boylston Street—Work by Peter Kilham. Through Feb. 21.

Craftsman's Guild, 15 Fayette Street—General exhibition of craftsmen's work.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—100 modern Japanese color prints. Through Feb. 28.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 697 Boylston Street—Etchings by Legros and Millet; engravings and woodcuts by Dürer. Through Feb. 28.

Herman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Lithographs in black and white and color. Drawings of animals by Charles Livingston Bull.

Scherer Studios, 602 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Galleries

Harry A. Vincent provides an exhibition of oils at Grace Horne's Galleries on Stuart Street. Familiar scenes of France—Menton, St. Tropez, Concarneau—and of the New England fisheries have been depicted with emphasis upon atmospheric effect. Mr. Vincent paints with a full brush which leaves upon the canvas a luminous, impressionistic surface. He fixes a firm structural pattern beneath the surface, however.

Julian Peabody is co-exhibitor. He shows a group of water colors made with bright palette and clear, well-planned design. Oleander and arches, yellow aspens and adobe villages provide a cheery subject matter which is treated pleasingly and conventionally.

Lamson & Hubbard

Emil Bistram presents a group of paintings of New Mexico at the Lamson & Hubbard Gallery on Boylston Street. Vivid, ornamental, picturesque are these water colors, which depict some of the most majestic scenery in America. Mr. Bistram has conventionalized the material in every instance, stressed the brilliant color, the stark pattern, so that the result is especially clear and impressive.

Several portraits are made with the simple, frank design which suits the subjects. Papoose, pueblo, Taos Indians are among them. The artist makes the contours with a thick black line and colors the garments with uniform washes of clear bright color.

Copley Gallery

The water colors by Harold B. Warren which occupy the walls of the Copley Gallery on Newbury Street are made in a smooth, sensitive manner not often found amongst contemporary artists. Mountains, streams, valleys are depicted with serenity of mood, with dignity of design, with stirring poise and grandeur.

Especially attractive is the portrayal of the swift-sloping Matterhorn. Clouds and mist-laden horizons are made in a clear, white light, a charming mount for the cool cobalt blue of the hills and mountains.

Doll & Richards

Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith may be seen at Doll & Richards. The work of this artist recalls the thrills of the sea and the delights and hazards of speed-boating. He catches the boats generally in full sail, either skimming along smooth waters or ploughing defiantly through a rough surf. In every instance there is felt conviction in the seaworthy qualities of the vessel.

Sometimes Mr. Smith indulges in dramatic touches, in such titles as "Storming Along" or "Breezy Day." Sometimes he recalls the sea subjects of Winslow Homer.

J. D. Knap is also showing at Doll & Richards. Game birds continue to be the sole subject. They are made the motive for design, arranged in lacy patterns while they take to flight. The birds are animate, well poised in mid-air. The background of marshlands is painted graciously with a fleecy surface.

Casson Galleries

Hugo Rumbold, well-known designer of costumes in England, is presented at the Casson Galleries in a show of costume designs. Among those to be seen are his cartoons for "The Marriage of Figaro" as produced by Sir Thomas Beecham; "Patience" and "The Gondoliers," prepared for D'Oyly Carté, and "Romeo and Juliet," produced by William Faversham.

The eighteenth-century costume predominates with all its details and embellishments. Mr. Rumbold makes the designs with conscious feeling for stylishness and those artificial mannerisms which are part of this vogue. That he is an artist in addition to being a designer is felt in the intrinsic charm of many of the sketches.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls

Frances Gearheart, member of the California Print Makers, is exhibiting some block prints in color at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street. Delightful drawings of children at play are made in simple, joyous designs and colored with varied tones which are advisedly not too bright.

Myles Standish Galleries

Alice R. Hardwick is chief exhibitor at the Myles Standish Galleries on Bay State road at Beacon. Water colors of California and New England make a varied subject matter which is treated in accordance with distinguishing features.

The California group consists of some very attractive scenes, painted vividly, of the San Juan Capistrano Mission. The gardens and flowers are ornament for the stuccoed walls of the mission. The clear semicircular curve of the open arches makes a sturdy design structure around which is placed tastefully the softening detail.

The New England group presents another landscape and another mood. The tonalities are subdued, cooled. The landscape is drab though picturesque.

Throughout Mrs. Hardwick shows a strength in manipulation, a tidiness in performance which designates artistic conviction.

At the same gallery there are some capably wrought portraits by Frederick A. Pyne. Pictures by Anthony Thième and other artists enlarge the showing.

D. A.

SENATORS TO SPEAK ON NATIONAL HOOKUP

Senators Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky and Samuel M. Shortridge of California will speak on a radio program to be presented by the National Woman's Party tonight. Senator Barkley will speak on "What the Democratic Party Has Done for Women," while the subject of Senator Shortridge's talk is "What the Republican Party Has Done for Women."

The speakers will be introduced by Maud Younger, congressional chairman of the National Woman's Party. The program will be presented over a nation-wide hook-up at 8:15 p. m.

SPRINGFIELD PLANS LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 9—Preliminary arrangements for immediate construction of two notable additions to the City Library group of buildings were announced following acceptance of a jury report on architects. The principal new building will be the James Philip Gray Art Museum and the secondary structure an addition to the present Natural History Museum. Edward L. Tilton and Arthur M. Githens of New York were chosen as architects for both structures.

The new Gray Museum will cost $350,000 and the addition to the Natural History Museum $160,000. Together they will complete a harmonious group in the City Library quadrangle, including the library, the Pynchon Memorial Building, the Natural History Museum, and the present Art Museum. Construction will start this summer.

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Upturn Broadening, Business Data Show

THAT the upturn in business is broadening is indicated in business statistics coming to hand. Steel, wool and automobile markets have improved, according to latest reports from these industries, while some gain in the demand for building materials also is noted.

With the trend of employment already at or past its low point, the careful consideration employers are giving to the matter of personnel adjustment is encouraging the belief that increased operating efficiency in many industries will result. It is felt the return to prosperity will be speeded by these adjustments, and that business will be found operating on a sounder basis than ever before.

Farm School Work in India Described

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass.—Prem Chand Lal was, as he said, "home" when he returned to Massachusetts Agricultural College. A veteran of the World War in the British-Indian service, Lal came to the United States and was graduated from M. A. C. in 1922. Returning to India he became affiliated with an agricultural school which had been founded by Sir Rabindranath Tagore.

It was of the eight years' work in this school that Lal told the college students. He characterized the school as an "institute of rural demonstration." Realizing the extreme poverty of India, he continued, and the serious unemployment problem which affects Indian college graduates, the school has instituted an apprenticeship system whereby students are trained with the idea of the student going back to the farm of his father.

Many farmers in India can work but six months of the year, Lal asserted. To overcome the serious economic ills which arise from this condition the school has developed a system of farm demonstration which will enable farmers to improve their agriculture by observation; coöperative health departments have been organized to improve the physical welfare of the Indian farmer; and a coöperative bank has been opened which purposes to relieve the farmer from the excessive rates of the money lender.

ROSLINDALE SCOUT TROOPS CELEBRATE

The twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Boy Scouts of America was observed yesterday, in Roslindale, by Troops 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of that district and Troops 1, 2 and 3 of West Roxbury.

Fred K. Deane, Commissioner of Boston Council, welcomed the Scouts, and several clergymen of Roslindale and West Roxbury participated.

Varied Lincoln Signatures Found in Collection of Legal Documents

Longest Manuscript — 3000 Words—Included in Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—One of the longest Lincoln manuscripts ever to make its appearance—a 3000-word document in the Lincoln autograph covering nine folio pages—has just come to light here in the purchase by Thomas F. Madigan, a dealer in autographs, of a collection of original legal documents drawn up by the lawyer Lincoln in the days when he rode the Sangamon County Circuit.

The collection covers the entire period of Lincoln's law practice, the earliest document being dated 1838, the year after he had been licensed as an Illinois attorney and one year before he moved from New Salem to Springfield; and the latest 1859, the year before his nomination for the Presidency at the Republican convention in Chicago.

Pleas, complaints, motions, demurrers, answers, affidavits, receipts—all are included in the 25 pieces that make up this handwritten record of Lincoln's struggling years, and almost every form of Lincoln signature appears.

Thus, there is the full-written "Abraham Lincoln," the more familiar "A. Lincoln," and the three Lincoln law partnership signatures. These latter are: "Stuart and Lincoln," representing his first law association when he entered into partnership with a fellow Whig, John T. Stuart, in Springfield, in 1839 as a junior partner; "Logan and Lincoln," showing affiliation with Stephen T. Logan in 1841; and "Lincoln and Herndon," the third and last of Lincoln's law partnerships, when he united with his friend, William H. Herndon.

There is even the signature, "Logan, Stuart, Edwards, Conkling, Lincoln & Herndon," associating in a single document, relating to an action in the Chancery Court, the names of all three of Lincoln's law partners and two other Illinois attorneys at the time Lincoln was in partnership with Herndon. Mr. Madigan characterized this as "probably unique" among Lincoln papers.

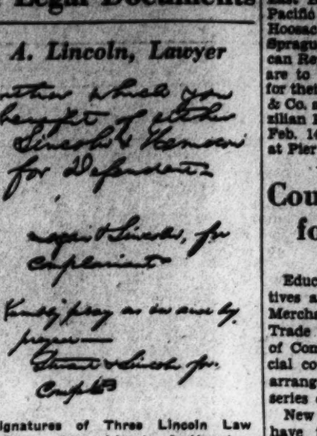
The papers are redolent of the Sangamon country and "Pigeon Creek," where Lincoln worked and studied and electioneered, "while the slow years piled up like moldering leaves," to turn in time "to the dark, fruitful mold that smells of Sangamon apples."

In those years of jogging with his law books from town to town, he was laying up against a time of great test the knowledge that, though he failed and failed, "something gets up from Sangamon County ground, armed with a bitten and a blunted ax and after 20,000 strokes brings the tall hemlock crashing to the ground."

The most curious of the autographed pages in the collection, according to Mr. Madigan, is a receipt under date of Springfield, Nov. 17, 1841, signed A. Lincoln. It reads:

"Received of John Brodie, Administrator of Archibald Hood, deceased, $10, being in full for a fee which said Hood owed me and also the only debt he owed me."

A special interest attaches to the documents at this time in their appearance so close to the anniversary date of Lincoln's birth on Feb. 12, 122 years ago, in Hardin County, Ky. They were sold to Mr. Madigan by an old family in southern Illinois.



Signatures of Three Lincoln Law Partnerships, Lincoln & Herndon, Logan & Lincoln, and Stuart & Lincoln, From Among a Collection of Documents Brought to Light.

'Trader Horn' Filmed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is presenting at the Astor Theater "Trader Horn," a picture that has been long in the making in Africa, Mexico and California. The result is satisfyingly all of a piece so far as the layman is concerned. For nearly two hours the spectator lives with Trader Horn in the jungle and on the veldt, encounters a series of adventures that are all the more startling because of their novelty, and watches a white girl who has long been a goddess to a wild black tribe escape back to civilization with Horn and his youthful companion Peru.

Horn and Peru are seen making their way by boat up a river infested with crocodiles. We see the animals basking on sand banks, and slithering into the water with astonishing swiftness when alarmed. Hippopotami emerge from the water, give the voyagers the once-over and sink from sight. On shore are passing glimpses of herds of elephants, zebras, water buffalo, gazelles, gnu and wart-hogs. For smaller groups there are ilex, ostriches, wild dogs, hyenas and antelope. Rhinoceroses, leopards, gorillas, lions and jackals are shown in action. At one time Horn, Nina and Peru dispute with a lion and a flock of buzzards for food. At another time a lion charges straight at the camera, apparently, and is dispatched by Horn's giant black gun bearer. The sounds of the jungle heighten the realism of the sights, and the roars of animals in mortal combat may well be too exciting for some children. On the other hand, care has been taken to lead up to every sensational moment, so that it does not come with a shock of surprise.

* * *

W. S. Van Dyke has directed this picture with taste, whereas it could easily have been made revolting. He was successful in bringing out of Edwina Booth the manner and action that plausibly might have resulted from the incredible fable of the white child captured by superstitious blacks who bow down before her as a goddess. The girl remains dazzingly white, though only lightly clad, after 18 years in a tropical clime. You don't mind that, either, it is such a good story. Nina knows no English, and Miss Booth gets over the effect of not comprehending the ways and speech of the white men who have come to find her and restore her to her mother. Nina, long used to commanding, seems Jove-like at moments. She attains to primitive fierceness, her words sounding like animal cries, her walk like the stride of a deer. Nina lashes Peru across the face with a whip. He takes it without flinching, and wins from her the response of the first flicker of civilized impulse we see in her face. Before the end, when she boards a steamer with Peru, Nina becomes feminine enough, but thanks to Mr. Van Dyke does not quite slip into the Hollywood pattern at any time.

* * *

Horn and Peru are played by Harry Carey and Duncan Renaldo. Olive Golden has a brief bit as Nina's mother. Then there is the giant gun bearer, Mutia Omoolu. He is sculpture in motion. We could visit the picture again just to watch his sure, powerful, unshowy movements. In his impassive face one could read unflinching courage and loyalty.

Clyde De Vinna, photographer with the party, was probably one of the real heroes of the adventure, if the whole story could be told. With a fine pictorial eye he depicts a monkeylike ascent of a palm tree by a native, the burden bearers' silhouettes among waving weeds against the sunset sky, the mist and volumes of a great cataract, the well-spaced lights and darks of the forest scenes where mosses festoon the gum trees, the rhythms of dancing feet around sacrificial fires, and play of firelight on the trees and huts of a jungle encampment.

Like an accompaniment to the whole action there rises and falls the beat of the drums—those drums by which the natives can telegraph from tribe to tribe. Horn and Peru go up the river to the throb of those drums. One-two-three-pause, one-two-three-pause. . . . Thus it goes, sometimes disappearing altogether. No, there it is, a mere whisper of sound. Now it is louder and the boatmen are rowing to its rhythm. Louder, louder, it comes, and any minute the blacks may come rushing out of the bush. Peru is annoyed, depressed. "You can't get away from the sound of the drums, lad," Trader Horn remarks. "It travels underground."

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Highway Safety Advance Shown

Massachusetts' highways were free from child fatalities last week for the second successive seven-day period, a condition recorded only once before in the last four to five years, Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reported today.

Another encouraging feature of last week's record was the continued lowering of fatalities from last year. Only eight occurred, the registrar announced, two fewer than in the corresponding period of 1930. During the last two weeks, 15 fatalities have been recorded, compared with 25 for the two corresponding weeks of last year.

Eighty-one persons were convicted for driving after drinking, 13 more than the previous week. Twelve were sent to jail. Four were convicted for driving under the influence of liquor for the second time in six years, three going to jail and the other appealing.

A drunken party going home with three in the front seat caused one fatality last week. Others were caused by reckless operating and lack of caution in crossing a railroad.

STEAMSHIP LINES LEAVING ARMY BASE

Steamship companies that have been using the Army Base, South Boston, as the terminal of their Boston service, are changing their berthing piers because of the recently announced wharfage charges by rail and truck, to and from the Army Base. American Diamond Lines, operating steamers to Antwerp and Rotterdam, are to use Pier 46, Mystic Docks, and the Oriole Lines, to Liverpool and Manchester, are to dock at Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Charlestown.

Cargo for the Far East intended for vessels handled by Patterson, Wylde & Co. is to be received at Pier 4, South Boston. Oriental service handled by John G. Hall & Co. vessels now uses Boston & Albany Docks, East Boston. The Shepard Line for Pacific coast ports loads at Pier 43, Hoosac Docks, Charlestown. C. H. Sprague & Son, operating the American Republics Line to South America, are to use Pier 4, New Haven Docks, for their next steamer. Furness, Withy & Co. announce that the steamer Brazilian Prince, due to sail from Boston Feb. 14 for Buenos Aires, is to load at Pier 3, East Boston.

Courses Announced for Store Workers

Educational work for store executives and employees, fostered by the Merchants' Institute of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is expanding and special courses of instruction are being arranged in addition to the regular series of the fall and spring seasons.

New courses for the spring series have just started, it is announced, the course in "Good Taste in House Furnishings" leading the series. A course on "How to Use English" is to start Feb. 11, and one on "Personality" is to start Feb. 12. These are evening meetings, given at a nominal fee, and others are prepared from time to time. Secretarial, accounting, stenographic and typewriting courses are also available at low cost.

A special course of value to those who sell has just been arranged, starting Feb. 9, bringing out what customers expect of salespeople, relation of advertising to salesmanship, business builders, and ways to make goods "stay sold."

Shattuck Opposes Bond Issue Project

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's proposed $20,000,000 bond issues will throw a burden of taxation on the future that will more than counteract the advantages they may possibly accumulate in the present, Henry L. Shattuck, former Representative from Boston, told the Joint Ways and Means Committee of the State Legislature today.

The policy of overburdening the future for temporary relief is one that the State discarded when it adopted the pay-as-you-go policy, by which it has attained the finest financial position in its history, Mr. Shattuck argued.

A planned program under the budget system, a rise in the state tax if necessary, and an increase of one cent in the gasoline tax should obviate the necessity of floating 10-year bonds, Mr. Shattuck insisted. He said he was not against the issuing of notes payable in one or two years for sums over and above what could be accumulated by the recommendations.

DICKENS DINNER HELD IN BOSTON

The Boston Dickens Fellowship dinner meeting in memory of Charles Dickens, last night, at the University Club, Boston, was addressed by Cosmo Hamilton, British novelist, who, with Frank C. Reilly of New York, dramatized the latter's elaborate stage success, "Pickwick," in 1927; Dr. Oliver Elton, King Alfred professor emeritus of English literature in the University of Liverpool; Dr. Dwight O'Hara of Boston, and F. Cowles Strickland and Miss Rachel Hartzell of the Copley Theater Company, Boston.

Edward F. Payne, president of the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship, presided, and Miss Mabel Parkes Friswell gave a group of old English songs.

BOSTON FOUNDATION MOVES

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Twentieth Century Fund, formerly known as the Boston Foundation, has moved its headquarters to New York City, officials announced yesterday. Study of economic fields constitutes the major portion of the fund's work. Owen D. Young and Newton D. Baker are among the trustees.

HOOK FISHERMEN SAY TRAWLING IS RUINING GROUNDS

Something is wrong with the fishing industry. Its captains, ashore and afloat, agree on this point, but on little else.

Individual catches have been growing smaller, according to The Associated Press, and many of the men who brave the north Atlantic in fair weather and foul to reap the harvest of the deep say there are no longer as fine fish in the sea as ever were caught. They say modern methods have damaged the fishing grounds and prescribe a return to methods as old as the industry for a remedy.

The men engaged in the ancient method of catching fish with hook and line claim a shortage in fish has been brought about by wasteful operations of steam trawlers. The trawler men deny this, but their argument might carry more weight if so many of them were not tied up at the present moment, unable to operate at a profit.

The Massachusetts Fisheries Association has statistics to show that no shortage exists, that the fish brought to port last year actually represented an increase. It is inferred that possibly more power trawlers were sent to the fishing banks than was for their own good; that the catch was divided between too many vessels.

No one in the industry denies that the beam trawlers destroy huge quantities of small and otherwise unmarketable fish. The hand-liners argue this method is destroying the fishing grounds. The beam trawler interests say the fish discarded furnish food for other fish.

Not infrequently a far greater quantity is thrown overboard from a trawl than is kept for the market. The trawl itself, shaped like a coin purse, is dragged along the floor of the ocean. Into its maw goes fish of all sizes and many varieties. Sometimes a 2000-pound haul of a trawl yields but 500 pounds of sizable fish. The balance goes overboard.

While all branches of the industry have plenty to say about it, apparently none is willing to be quoted.

There are indications that many fishermen are returning to hand lines. Through this method virtually every fish is of marketable size. The hand-liners are prone to remind the steam trawlers that at many European fishing ports, from which trawlers have been operating for half a century, virtually all fish now landed are so small they would be considered unmarketable here.

The first trawler came to Boston in 1906. Capt. Dexter Malone took her out and after witnessing the wholesale destroying of small fish on her first trip to the banks he predicted: "These things will ruin the fishing grounds." Some say they are, some say they are not. The Government Department of Fisheries is at present trying to find out which theory is correct.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND LEASE BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—President Hoover has signed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to lease Governor's Island to the city of Boston for airport purposes.

The bill provides that the United States Government reserves the right to utilise the area for military purposes in case of need or to resume exclusive possession.

CORNED BEEF HASH need not feel humble when given full flavored richness with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

John Wanamaker New York

Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

FROM THE FOUNDER'S WRITINGS

There Are Times When Heaven Half Opens Itself

to those who believe that the Father of all life is interested in the children made in His own image.

Very many men known to the writer can trace ways closed up because there was something better farther on.

To sit down and mope is unworthy of a full-grown man.

John Wanamaker

The Wanamaker Auditorium Direction announces

Third Afternoon Musicale with the Bechstein Pianoforte

Wednesday, Feb. 11 at 2:30 P. M.

Eunice Howard, Pianist assisted by Rudolph Gruen, Pianist

Admission by complimentary ticket—apply Auditorium office.

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One-third and One-half Less

A galaxy of glorious silver . . . made by America's leading silversmiths—hand chased and engraved—unusually heavy in weight—in exquisite Colonial, French, English and Irish designs.

	Regular Prices		Sale Prices	
Tea Sets, 5 pieces	$200.00 to	$425.00	$100.00 to	$285.00
Tea Sets, 6 and 7 pieces	575.00	875.00	300.00	500.00
Coffee Sets, 3 pieces	85.00	150.00	50.00	75.00
Bread Trays	15.00	56.00	10.00	28.00
Compotes	20.00	75.00	10.00	50.00
Candlesticks, pair	11.50	42.00	8.00	21.00
Centerpieces	80.00	140.00	40.00	90.00
Fruit Bowls	45.00	100.00	33.00	50.00
Flower Vases	60.00	85.00	30.00	55.00
Vegetable Dishes, covered	85.00	94.00	50.00	55.00
Bon Bon Dishes	5.00	12.50	3.00	6.25
Fruit Baskets	50.00	100.00	25.00	50.00
Gravy Boats and Trays	33.00	75.00	16.50	37.50
Water Pitchers	50.00	75.00	35.00	50.00
Meat Platters	140.00	150.00	70.00	90.00
Tea Balls	8.50	15.00	4.25	7.50
Photograph Frames	12.00	110.00	6.00	55.00
Mustard Pots	6.00	20.00	3.00	10.00
Muffineers	20.00	30.00	10.00	15.00

WANAMAKER'S—SILVER COURT, STREET FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

GIRL SCOUTS END CONFERENCE OF THE BOSTON AREA

New England Region Head Talks at 'Scouts Own' Service on Loyalty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MALDEN, Mass., Feb. 9—The service, "Scouts' Own," held yesterday afternoon at the Beebe Junior High School, concluded the conference of the Metropolitan Division, Massachusetts Girl Scouts. Scout Winnifred Turner of Quincy, chairman of the conference, presided at the service and a string orchestra of Girl Scouts provided the music.

"In the definitions of our conference topic, loyalty, are to be found all the virtues," declared Mrs. Joseph Merritt, chairman of the New England region, and speaker of the afternoon Let us live our loyalty so that people will love the ideals that we represent. Belief in our organization is infinitely more important than mere interest, she said. It is not desirable to make it our duty to be joyful, but rather duty should be a joy and certainly never a drudgery, she said.

Although Scouting is a world-wide movement with high ideals, to each Girl Scout the speaker gave this message as how best to do her bit: "Do what you can, with what you have, where you are."

Greetings of the City of Malden were extended to the Girl Scouts at the Saturday evening session by Mayor William A. Hastings, who congratulated the young people of today on enjoying the privilege of Scout organizations.

"We must be careful of the things we select for our loyalty, so as not to be loyal to the wrong kind of leadership," declared Miss Josephine Schain, national Girl Scout director.

The inside workings of a conference, which involves organizing as early as October a general committee of Scouts from various communities, was described by Scout Mary Stephen of Newton.

'REDS' START WORLD MOVE FOR ATHEISM

(Continued from Page 1)

products in the markets of the world were classed as counter-revolutionaries and ordered to exile or execution.

"The forces of Lenine set out to remold the Russian nation. Those things to which humanity has clung in every land and age have been dragged up by the roots; religions have had to go. None who proclaim a religion can be in Communist ranks. Marriage has been reduced to a travesty.

"The family is challenged, its precincts invaded, and it is on the road to extinction. The assets of the nation and the means of production are to be owned and operated by the state.

"The goal of complete Communism in Russia has not even yet been reached. Tremendous strides have been made in the five-year plan and it is not impossible that with certain reservations the goal will be attained in four. The reservations are tremendously important and already we are reaching the stage when impressive lessons can be learned.

"Grain production was not equal to expectations in 1929, but in 1930 it exceeded expectations. Collectivist farms were a great success. The state farms had an abundant crop. The 1930 export of Russian wheat will approximate 100,000,000 bushels. Lumber, coal, pulpwood and oil exports are all growing.

"Does this mean that the five-year plan is a success and that Communism is going to emerge triumphant? Most emphatically, no. If any success has been achieved, it has been by denying the peasant the fruits of his own labor, by keeping the people down in a low level of consumption, by depresing their economic life.

"Never in history has there been such a gigantic compulsion. Never in times of peace has suffering been on such a colossal scale. Our sympathies are with the Russian people, we hope that from it all will come conditions better than those that prevailed in centuries gone by."

Soviets Plan to Enlist Many Women as Workers

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (AP)—Hundreds of thousands of Russian women, who during 1930 played an increased rôle in the Socialization of Soviet Russia, are to be enlisted as workers in a further effort to solve the Union's serious labor shortage.

With thousands of jobs open and no takers, the Government is completing plans to fill vacancies with women, providing nursery facilities for their children, who will be brought up under the care of the state.

An official announcement said:

"The problem of attracting hundreds of thousands of women to industrial labor is acute. Consequently, in order to solve this problem as painlessly as possible, the Government, together with the trade unions and other social organizations, has elaborated a number of measures directed toward freeing women from domestic work and securing their children with necessary care while the mothers are at work."

The measures listed include the opening of a great number of new nurseries, extension of the network of social dining rooms, construction of laundries and other enterprises which will free women from domestic work.

An estimate is made of 170,000 children to be cared for during 1931 as against 70,000 in 1930. The budget for the purpose has been increased from 27,000,000 rubles (about $13,500,000) last year to 83,000,000 rubles this year.

An official report says 300,000 women are members of trade unions and that "conditions make them economically equal to men." Under the Government's plan 15,000 women this year will be given opportunity to raise their qualifications and 370,000 young girls will be trained in factory apprentice schools.

British Push Inquiry Into Russian Forced Labor

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 9—Nine further affidavits containing detailed description of the terrible state of affairs among prisoners employed in the Soviet lumber camps have been forwarded to the British Prime Minister by Commander Carlton Bellairs. Commander Bellairs is raising this question in the House of Commons in an endeavor to promote international action.

Further inquiry into labor conditions in Russia are being carried out by Sir Alan Pim, ex-Indian civil servant, Edward Bateson, retired judge of the Egyptian mixed tribunals and Lieut.-Com. Reginald Fletcher, under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society and the League for Penal Reform.

Meanwhile the other side of the case is stated by Harry Sacher, a London journalist, who says in the Manchester Guardian: "When I was in Russia in summer, nobody denied that prisoners, many of them political prisoners, were being drafted into the timber industry and that their treatment was vile. But they constitute only a fragment of the great army of timber workers and cannot produce what the Russian home market itself consumes. The vast majority of timber workers are free laborers, whose conditions of employment are better than they ever were before, and are improving."

LANDLORD WAIVES CROP RIGHT TO AID TENANT LOAN

(Continued from Page 1)

the papers he had signed to allow a tenant of his to take advantage of the federal funds.

"My tenant is a good worker," commented the landlord. "He is honest. But we have had a bunch of bad years and it has been harder and harder for him to get along. He slipped behind a little at the bank one year, some more the next, and still more the next, and finally the bank wouldn't carry him any longer, and I had to do it myself. I stood for him at the store and paid cash myself for what he bought so he could get the best prices.

"Between the drought and poor prices for cotton when last year closed he owed me $300. His crop had fallen that far short of bringing in what he had spent while making it.

"I had to borrow the money at the bank and am paying interest on the $300 he borrowed off me. I can't advance him any more for the making of this year's crop. If I should refuse to stand aside so as to let him borrow from the Government, this man is done. There isn't anybody else in the world he can get money from.

Willing to Wait

"But as I look at it, let him get from the Government what he needs so he can farm again this year. All he is likely to make will not in all probabilities pay me back my $300 this year. But it will pay back his debt to the Government, and give him something besides with which to start next year.

"Then sometime when there is a fair crop and a good price, I will get my money back. I believe my tenant is honest and that whenever he can he will pay off his debt."

Twenty per cent of the eligible farmers who rent, for instance, will not be able to borrow from the Government because of landlords unwilling to waive their first rights on the crop.

Big planters in the eastern part of the State find that the government maximum of $2000 is too little to help them.

The loan plan is fitted best to the smaller farmer. The big plantation operator with 25 or 100 or more families on his land requires credit in larger amount than $2000. The farm laborer has a credit rating so small the Government has not taken notice of it. He will, however, profit indirectly if the man he works for is aided.

Rent Is First Lien

One of the handicaps of the Government program is this unwillingness of many landlords to waive their rights. If a tenant last year could not pay his rent or otherwise owed the landlord, the obligation carries over on this year's crop. This year's rent is also a first lien. It was ventured as a guess that half the landowners in this country live in it and half elsewhere.

The tenant who cannot obtain a loan anywhere can try to find a farm elsewhere. If unsuccessful, his outlook is not good. He may stay where he is unless told to move, and grow what he can with what he has to spend, if any. He may sell his few possessions, such as his team, which enable him to rent, and become a sharecropper.

The sharecropper supplies only his labor. The man he works for, who may be either owner or renter, supplies the land, the work stock, tools, seed and usually half, but sometimes all, the fertilizer. The sharecropper gives about half his crop to his landlord. The renter usually gives a third of the corn and a fourth of the cotton.

If the sharecropper furnished any fertilizer last year, he is qualified to that extent to participate in the government loan, a very little bit at most. Otherwise he is not eligible.

Half of the farmers in the northern half of this county are renters qualified to apply for loans, the county agent believes. A quarter includes owners and renters able to take care of themselves. The other quarter is composed of sharecroppers. This proportion obviously may not rule elsewhere.

Hope for Crops Revived as Rain Falls in South

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 9 (AP)—Hope was revived today for the year's crop in the drought-ravaged sections of the South, for rain had fallen throughout the parched areas.

Most of it had fallen west of Mississippi, but in parts of Kentucky, North Carolina, southern Illinois and Virginia rain had moistened the fields.

Arkansas, where more than 500,000 sufferers of the drought are being fed by the Red Cross, received the greatest share of Sunday's rainfall.

The rainfall belt extended generally from southeastern Illinois, down the western side of the Mississippi to Louisiana. Farther to the west, Oklahoma and Texas were visited with soaking rains.

Dry Period Eliminates Danger of Usual Flood

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9 (AP)—The same drought which has brought suffering to thousands of farmers in the Mississippi River Valley has brought happy reassurances to thousands of residents in the lowlands bordering the "father of waters" and its tributaries.

Flood dangers, which menaced so many in recent years, are practically eliminated this year after a summer and winter of scarcely any rainfall, and parched land ready to absorb spring showers.

Further flood protection is given those areas, which in the past have suffered from the river's overflow, by the man-made river-control work accomplished during the last year.

Rogers Collects $90,000 on 'Wisecracking' Tour

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Thanks to Will Rogers and his "wisecracks," the "folks back home" in his native Oklahoma have approximately $90,000 with which to relieve suffering from the drought and unemployment.

The cowboy humorist, who for the last two weeks has been a flying "ambassador of mercy," staged the grand finale of his Oklahoma speaking tour for relief funds here last night before a $20,000 house, his biggest yet.

His Oklahoma performances swelled the total of his charity chest for the Southwest to $172,000, Texans having paid $82,000 to hear his benefit barbs the week before. Appearances in Arkansas are next on his schedule. Entire proceeds of the entertainments are given to charity.

Piloted by Capt. Frank Hawks, noted speed flier, in a plane lent for the purpose by the Navy Department, Mr. Rogers visited 20 Oklahoma cities in seven days, giving morning, matinée and night performances.

Midwest Donates Food

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9—One hundred and nine carloads of foodstuffs from 10 states in the middle West have been donated to the Red Cross for distribution in the drought area, William M. Baxter Jr., manager of the midwestern branch office in St. Louis, announced.

CENTRALIZED STUDY PLAN IS INDORSED

Under the new "centralized plan of study" freshmen students at Boston University college of business administration are following this year a course of study similar to that laid down for the business students. The plan, an experiment for the first semester, has been satisfactory, according to Dean Everett W. Lord of the business administration college.

The aim of the plan is to make the freshman year of all students of uniform range, irrespective of the course in which they are majoring. "Principles of Business" and "Mathematics" are new subjects to be included in the journalism courses. Prof Harry B. Center, head of the B. U. department of journalism, in explaining the move said, "Every subject under the sun can be brought into practical use in journalism some time."

Nuggets of Solid Gold Are Mined in California

PLACERVILLE, Calif., Feb. 7 (AP)—Solid gold nuggets weighing 59 ounces, taken from a pocket in the old Marshall mine at Kelsey, were brought here yesterday by James Kelley and his partner, James O'Neill, who are operating the mine. The nuggets varied in size from a pinhead to a walnut.

These Little Arkansans Won't Go Hungry

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD FROM RED CROSS WORKERS AT EL PASO, ARK. Wide World

MODEL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE GETS FOOTHOLD

Director American Law Institute Says States Are Adopting Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Widespread interest in the model code of criminal procedure, bespeaking a nation-wide determination to bring legal methods up to date, is reported by Herbert Goodrich, adviser to the American Law Institute.

At the meeting of the institute's council, he reported that three states had adopted sections of the simplified, modernized code before the model document was fully complete, that two others have since adopted parts of the code, and that in an additional nine states similar movements are under way although the code itself has only just been put in final form.

Eventual utilization of the code, in whole or part, that will be nationwide is forecast by the distinguished group of jurists, lawyers and law school authorities who have been working on the code for four years.

A Chicago gangster, accused of murder, it is pointed out, still is indicted by a complex and antiquated instrument that goes back to the time of the Tudor Kings, and that is illustrative of all the surplus verbiage and archaic procedure which the new model code would strip from American state courts. The Chicago murder indictment runs to many typewritten pages and is full, it is explained, of such phrases as the following, describing the alleged murder by John Smith of Richard White, in which the grand jurors charge,

". . . that the said John Smith a certain pistol, commonly called revolver, then and there charged with gun powder and divers leaden bullets, which said pistol he the said John Smith in his hand then and there had and held then and there unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did discharge and shoot off, to, against, toward, and upon the said Richard White, . . ."

Such an indictment as this, it is pointed out, is in use today in many American cities and aids materially in the difficulty of obtaining prompt justice.

Under the modernized indictment, contained as only one section of the model code of criminal procedure, this verbiage would be stripped entirely away. The whole indictment would be put in about 20 words:

"The grand jurors of the county of Cook accuse John Smith of murder and charge that he shot Richard White, on the 15th day of July, 1929."

The indictment adds a bill of particulars telling in simple form the necessary facts of the case. That is all there is to the modernized indictment. It is a form now in use in many states, and is typical of the procedure set up for adoption by all states in the new code of criminal procedure.

The American Law Institute, according to William Draper Lewis, its director, was set up by Elihu Root and other prominent jurists including Charles E. Hughes, John W. Davis, and George W. Wickersham, in 1923, and has been financed by the Carnegie and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundations. It was designed to strike at existing uncertainty and the unnecessary complexity of the law. In 1925 the work on the Code on Criminal Procedure was launched and the code has recently been completed.

Louisiana, Ohio and Michigan adopted parts of the code before the whole series of sections were complete, Mr. Goodrich said. Since then Iowa and Connecticut have also adopted part of the procedure.

In addition strong movements are under way in Illinois, Colorado, West Virginia, Indiana, Nebraska, North Carolina, New Lork, Pennsylvania and Texas to have one or more parts of the new procedure introduced to aid the modernizing and refurbishing of state practice.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Edward A. Hanlon, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Nellie B. Hanlon, Concord, N. H.

METAL TRADE OFFICIAL NAMED

W. H. Lane, who has had charge of the Portland Office of Perry Buxton & Doane Co., scrap iron and metal dealers, has been elected a vice-president of the company and will hereafter make his headquarters at the Boston office. He is well known in the New England scrap metal trade.

Stimson Notes Latin-American Growth Under Guidance of U. S.

Policy for 100 Years, Secretary of State Says, Has Been Regard for Rights as Independent Nations —Discusses Arms Traffic

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—The policy of the United States toward the Latin-American Republics has been characterized for a century past by a regard for their rights as independent nations, and as such has been as unusual as it has been praiseworthy, declared Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in an address before the Council on Foreign Relations here last night. John W. Davis presided.

Mr. Stimson dealt particularly with those phases of Latin-American policy of the present Administration which concern recognition and traffic in arms. His speech was interpreted as a reply to certain adverse criticisms, especially the criticism of Judge John Bassett Moore, against State Department decisions in connection with the recent revolutions in Latin America.

In regard to recognition, Mr. Stimson said that the Administration had refused to follow President Wilson's policy, based on the existence in the new government of constitutional warrant, but had maintained the former practice as laid down by Jefferson which made recognition dependent solely on the country's de facto capacity to fulfill international obligations.

There was one exception to this rule, Mr. Stimson continued. This was where conditions were governed by treaty, as in Central America, where, in 1907 and again in 1923, the five Republics had agreed not to recognize any government in that territory which came into power by revolutionary means. In 1923 the United States agreed to associate itself with this decision, and in the nonrecognition of General Orellano, of Guatemala, Mr. Stimson said, the present Administration demonstrated its own adherence.

"No Money, No Recognition"

Since the recognition by Charles E. Hughes, as Secretary of State in 1923, of the policy agreed upon by the five republics, not one revolutionary government has been able to maintain itself, Mr. Stimson pointed out. Twice, once in Nicaragua and once in the case of Guatemala, he said, a revolutionary leader has succeeded in grasping the reins of government for a brief period.

But in each case, he said, the failure to obtain recognition has resulted in his prompt resignation, on account of his inability to borrow money in the international markets. Several times within the same period a contemplated revolution has been abandoned by its conspirators on the simple reminder by the minister from this country or one of the other republics that, even if it were successful, the government would not be recognized. Undoubtedly, in many cases, has the knowledge of the existence of the policy prevented even the preparation for a revolution or coup d'état, he said.

"People are sometimes prone to forget the long and honorable fulfillment of our policy toward the rights of our younger sister nations. It was our action which obtained the withdrawal of French imperialism from Mexico. It was our influence which provided for the return by Great Britain of the Bay Islands to Honduras, and the Mosquito coast, including Georgetown, to Nicaragua. It was our pressure which secured the arbitration of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela and which later secured by arbitration the solution of serious disputes between Venezuela, Germany and Italy.

Friendly Influences

"Between the republics themselves our influence has constantly been exerted for a friendly solution of controversies which might otherwise mar their independence and peaceful intercourse. To speak only of recent matters, I may refer to the long-standing Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru, and the open clash between Bolivia and Paraguay. During the last seven years our good offices have resulted in the settlement of eight boundary disputes between 11 countries."

Taking up the recognition by the United States of the equal rights and national independence of Latin-American nations, Mr. Stimson went on to say, that such independence presupposes ability in the independent nation to fulfill the obligations toward other nations.

The 100 years which have ensued since the announcement of our policy toward these republics have contained recurring evidence, he said, of how slow is the progress which leads to national maturity, and how difficult is the art of popular self-government. Years and decades of alternations between arbitrary power at one time, and outbreaks of violence at another, have pointed out again and again how different a matter it is in human affairs to have the vision and to achieve the reality.

Turning to the policy in regard to traffic in arms, Mr. Stimson stated that twice during the present Administration they had had to make important decisions. The first was in March, 1929, when, acting under a joint resolution of Congress in 1922, the Government maintained an embargo upon the export of arms which might reach the Mexican insurrectionists. At the same time it permitted sales to the Mexican Government.

The Brazilian Revolution

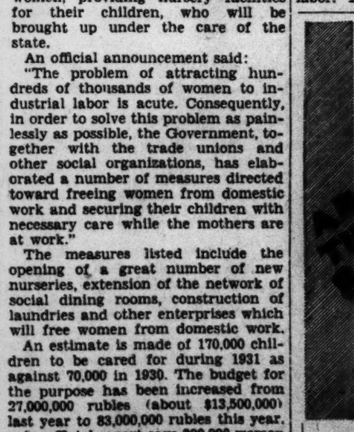
In October, 1930, the United States Government acted in the same way in connection with the Brazilian revolution, he said. Two days after the embargo on arms consignments to the rebel forces, the Brazilian Government fell, but the State Department found its justification not only in the 1922 resolution, but in a United States-Brazilian treaty, which made such conduct incumbent upon the United States.

"We have been criticized for taking sides," said Mr. Stimson, "as if we had been under the duty to maintain neutrality between the Brazilian Government and the rebels who were seeking to overthrow it." But under the law of nations, he contended, the duty of neutrality did not arise until the insurgents had assumed the status of a belligerent power. Until belligerency was recognized and the duty of neutrality arose, all the humane predispositions toward governmental stability were in favor of the existing government.

"I am not one who regards the development of American domestic legislation, exemplified by the joint resolution of 1922, as a departure from the principles of international law or as a reactionary or backward step," he continued. "I am glad that I had a share in the drafting of the joint resolution of 1912, and I have studied closely the progress of its remedial effect upon the conditions which it was designed to cure.

"By our own Government it has been found so beneficent that in 1922 its scope was extended from civil strife in America to civil strife in certain other portions of the world. By 1928 its beneficent influence was so generally recognized that at the great Pan-American conference which was held in Havana in that year, all of the nations of this hemisphere embodied in the treaty of 1928 as a definite and compulsory legal obligation the same policy which we had been able in 1912 to initiate as a discretionary power of the American President.

"I believe," concluded the Secretary of State, "that this marks the line which the law of nations will eventually follow throughout the world."



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NEW YORK CITY

Valentine Day, Saturday, February 14

A Legend of St. Valentine

In the long ago there were three friends, Pietro, Luigo and Valentine. One was a great preacher, one a wonderful singer, but Valentine was only a gardener. He felt the lowliness of his lot, but in his heart was the love for all and the desire to make the world happier.

When his flowers bloomed they found their way to the home of the needy and the room of the discouraged. At last he was unable to bend over his loved flower beds; still he could use his hands, so they wrote love messages to go with the flowers. So many were the hearts he healed and so much love he spread abroad that his name has become a symbol of love, while his two friends are lost in oblivion.

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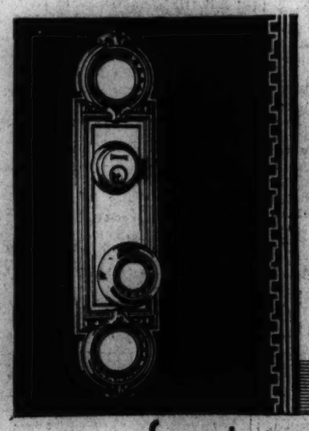

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SQUIBB'S Dental Cream
"Protect the Beauty of Your Smile"

JOB SECURITY IS SOUGHT BY U. S. CHAMBER

(Continued from Page 1)

to business as the maintenance of the consuming capacity of the farmer. The problem is to find a practicable method of minimizing at least the disturbing effects of industrial change, which is the inevitable accomplishment of progress.

"In a condition of this kind the thing to be feared most is fear itself. Confidence, tempered with prudence, is necessary to the operation of even the most perfect business mechanism. The retarding effect of a sense of insecurity is promptly communicated from worker to consumer, from consumer to producer and the whole machine stalls and the anticipated evil becomes real.

"At the same time the question is one of growing importance from the viewpoint of industrial management. Manufacturing plants are highly mechanized institutions. Skilled workers cannot be casually replaced at the factory gates. Displacement of employees, even temporarily, involves enormous economic waste.

"It might be possible that a cumulative series of these industrial and commercial dislocations is the underlying cause of the business cycle. That is a problem to which business leadership might well address itself in the future. But we need not look so far ahead for opportunity to apply practical measures for improving conditions which immediately confront us.

Individual Progress Made

"In the case of individual industries, management already has made measurable progress in leveling the peaks and valleys of employment and lifting from the shoulders of the workers the burden of uncertainty, the demoralizing effects of which we all feel. Some have been able to assure their workers virtually continuous employment throughout the year.

"This has been accomplished by careful planning to overcome inequalities due to fluctuations in demand for commodities, or to shifting conditions. Manufacturing and selling, the smaller counterpart of the larger economic factors, production and consumption, which are involved in any general economic problem, have been brought into more or less continuous balance, insuring uninterrupted operation. In a score of industries individual plants have made remarkable progress in this direction.

"The question now arises whether the same methods can be applied on a much larger scale and with much greater effect by whole industries. Business executives are quite aware that no industry stands by itself.

"This interdependence has given rise to the trade association movement which has developed further in the United States than in any other country. Perhaps the time has now arrived for putting this type of organization to the test. If the individual manufacturer can overcome the difficulties which stand in the way of security and continuity of employment in his own, can the industry as a whole obviate the difficulties which stand in the way of the same achievement in the larger field? Can it, by coöperation with other industries, avoid the dislocations so devastating in their effects and the occasion of such widespread distress?

"If a certain number of key industries could give their workers the assurance of uninterrupted employment and sustained earning capacity, they would set up against the recurrent waves of apprehension and distress that characterized every business depression a formidable barrier, and buttress the general sense of security which is so important a factor in the maintenance of business activity."

Chicago Shelter System Helps 25,000 Homeless

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—Nearly 25,000 homeless individuals have been given lodging and more than 800,000 meals served by the 16 shelters coördinated under the housing department of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment and Relief since the middle of October, it was reported today.

In the first analysis of the shelter work, it was revealed that with 23,646 individauls having been given an aggregate of 368,286 nights' lodging, the average of each individual stay at the shelters was about a fortnight. Other information revealed was that of those asking for free lodging, practically all of whom were without work of any kind, the proportion of skilled workmen to unskilled laborers was about 1 to 2.

Club Women to Donate $500,000 to Help Idle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9—The club women here expect to contribute nearly $500,000 for the relief of the unemployed during the next four months, it was announced Thursday, following a meeting of the presidents of 70 women's clubs affiliated with the Federation of Women's Clubs.

The plan proposes that each one of the 40,000 club members contribute $1 a month for next four months, and enlist the aid of two of her friends for a like amount. This would bring the total to about $480,000 and materially aid in the work of relief of the unemployed during the spring, it was explained. The plan was adopted.

Films

"Rasputin"

One of the first captions of "Rasputin," the silent screen production at the Repertory Theater, explaining the jubilance of a demonstrative crowd in front of the Imperial Palace in St. Petersburg, reads in part: "Cheers for the new heir," adding cynically, "Cheers for the continuance of Tsarist tyranny." The final caption, immediately following the slaying of Rasputin and the abdication of the Tsar, voices the prophecy, "And a New Day Dawns for Russia."

It might hopefully be inferred that the 60-odd minutes between them would unfold a dramatic story of the débacle of the Romanoff dynasty; indicate something of the surging political and social changes that were being born and throw further light on a sinister personality—the shrewd and calculating peasant who, for a time, held the Tsar and Tsarina and their entourage in the hollow of his hand. The film does none of these things.

It does give a powerful characterization of Rasputin in the competent hands of Nikolai Malikov, but jerky continuity and inadequate stage direction are responsible for the unsatisfying nature of the production, which tells nothing that the world has not been told already many times. The tedious repetition of close-up after close-up of the hawklike features of the pseudo-monk as he peers into the face of every woman crossing his path is equaled in tiresomeness only by the frequent tawdry scenes in the cabarets of St. Petersburg, which would appear to have been even more dull and sordid in Imperial Russia than they are elsewhere.

Perhaps, after all, the film is a subtle Soviet manner of showing what a poor thing that Russia was.

$185,000 FOR FIRE PROTECTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Feb. 6—Fire protection in the Santa Monica Mountains called forth expenditures of $185,000 during the past year, it is shown in a report of the fire prevention association protecting that area.

BUTLER APOLOGY ENDS MOVE FOR COURT-MARTIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the Navy Department," and that he was "reprimanded" for his utterances.

In his letter of explanation General Butler stated that he had made his frank speech at the urging of the presiding officer to speak his "mind freely" and after being assured that his remarks would be kept confidential.

The general court-martial was ordered by the Navy Department following an official apology by the State Department to Premier Mussolini and the Italian people for General Butler's statements. Premier Mussolini accepted the formal repudiation and notified the State Department that he considered the matter closed and the incident "forgotten."

The military trial was set for Feb. 16, in Philadelphia, where General Butler made the speech that precipitated the incident. The condemned remarks were made before the Contemporary Club of that city.

Charges Withheld

General Butler was relieved of command of the Marine Station at Quantico, Va., and placed under military arrest. The charges against him were withheld from publication, pending the convening of the court-martial.

The affair aroused widespread comment throughout the country. It is authoritatively reported that the Italian Government was disturbed at the popular reaction in the United States over the ordering of the trial. Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador to Washington, conferred several times last week with Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, reputedly on the matter.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the court-martial was a surprise and was wholly unexpected.

General Butler's letter to Mr. Adams was as follows:

In connection with the decision of the department to try me by general court-martial, it is requested that consideration be given to the matters hereinafter set forth.

I was told by the president of the Contemporary Club, before which I spoke on Jan. 19, 1931, that I could speak my "mind freely," and from his remarks, taken in their entirety, I understood that the club was composed of responsible members of the community interested in public questions and that my statements were to be confined to limits of the four walls.

This information is submitted on the assumption that it was not in the department's possession when it was decided to bring me to trial.

I very greatly regret this incident and the fact that my indiscreet remarks have caused embarrassment to the Government.

Action Condemned

Mr. Adams' letter of reprimand was as follows:

The Navy Department is in receipt of your letter of Feb. 8, 1931, in which you express regret for the character of the remarks made by you before the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia on Jan. 19, 1931, and in which you invite attention to the fact that, prior to delivering your extemporaneous talk at the club you had been assured by the president of the club that you could speak your "mind freely" and that "from his remarks taken in their entirety" you understood that the club was composed of responsible members of the community interested in public questions, and that your statements were to be confined to the limits of the four walls.

It has also just been brought to the attention of the Navy Department that the membership of the club had been instructed accordingly to a resolution previously adopted.

You are informed in this connection that the Navy Department cannot express too clearly its disapproval of the conduct of any officer of the naval establishment in making remarks which tend to embarrass the international relations of the Government. Such action on the part of an officer of your rank and length of service merits and receives the unqualified condemnation of the Navy Department and for their utterance, which you admit, you are hereby reprimanded.

In view of your letter expressing regret, taken in connection with your long record of brilliant service, the Navy Department feels that it is no longer necessary to resort to proceedings by general court-martial, and expects that this incident will have a salutary effect upon your future conduct in matters of this character.

BOY SCOUTS SEE RAPID PROGRESS IN TWO DECADES

(Continued from Page 1)

The national committee brought together not only social workers interested in boys, and a number of philanthropic business men, but those romantic figures of the out-of-doors, Dan Beard and Ernest Thompson Seton.

Movement Is Organized

The movement began to spread rapidly to all parts of the country, but the national committee was not yet sure that the appeal would continue or prove lasting. Nobody knew how many troops existed, or the sort of program they carried on. The committee asked a young lawyer of Washington named James E. West, who had been showing a vigorous interest in juvenile delinquency and child welfare, to give six months of his time to organizing the movement.

The Boy Scout movement this week celebrates its coming-of-age anniversary. Looking back to 1910 it is difficult to realise that there could ever have been any doubt about its appeal, but it surprised those nearest to it in this country, as it had done Lord Baden-Powell in England. Mr. West's six months had to be prolonged indefinitely. Each year the membership has grown larger; a total of 4,500,000 boys and 500,000 men have been on its roster.

The Scout movement has a great many angles of appeal. The naturalist sees in it the means of popularizing the study of nature; the conservationist sees hope of abating the reckless squandering of our natural resources; the patriot, the means of building a sturdy Americanism; the religious leader, the practical religion of its ideal of reverence and well doing. It has been commended for the practice it offers in the development of skills and crafts by the vocational-guidance expert; business men have praised it for the sturdy reliability and resourcefulness it develops; schoolmasters and athletic directors, for its self-discipline; educators, for the mental alertness its activities encourage, for the manner in which it fits into a boy's present and future needs. The pioneers of the Scout movement in 1910 did not have such approbation to encourage them.

Wolf Cubs Organized

The Boy Scout movement celebrates its twenty-first birthday, characteristically, with the announcement of a program for younger boys. A junior Scout movement known as the Wolf Cubs has existed in England and other countries for a number of years.

For the last two years Dr. H. W. Hurt, working under the direction of a national committee of educators, has been developing a program for Americans boys, 9, 10 and 11 years of age. The terminology of the Wolf Cubs has been preserved, so that there will be a similarity in the program all over the world, but it otherwise differs radically from the English program. The Wolf Cubs in England is based on the stories of the "Jungle Books"; the American movement substitutes the American Indian appeal for Kipling's animals and wolf-raised East Indian boy.

The Wolf Cub program is an indication of the larger service to which the Scout movement is grooming itself. President Hoover in felicitating the Scout movement says: "As the twenty-first year marks youth's formal passage to legal maturity, so the coming of the twenty-first year of the Boy Scout movement in America marks its entry into an era of maturer service. I hope it may continue that deep love of humanity, that eagerness to make life fuller and sturdier, that is the very core of democracy itself."

Six Boy Scouts Get Medals for Heroism

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Announcement of the award of gold medals to six Boy Scouts for heroism in saving persons from drowning has just been made here by the Boy Scout National Court of Honor, of which Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner, is chairman.

One of the rescues occurred on Eyak Lake, Alaska, during the summer, when engine trouble developed in a launch on the lake and the operator and six children riding in it were thrown overboard. Three Boy Scouts—Phillip Lydick, aged 15; Jerry Cochran, 13, and his brother, Lew Cochran, 15, all of whom live in Cordova, Alaska—were diving from a raft near by and swam to the rescue. None of the overturned party of seven could swim, with the exception of one girl who was unable to reach shore, and it was solely through the efforts of the Scouts that they were rescued.

Other Scouts to receive the award were Lester E. Moebius, 14, of Alexis, O.; Edward Walainis, 16, of New Haven, Mich., and Russell Mason, 17, of Jackson, Mich.

PORTUGUESE TO RETURN HOME

PARA, Brazil, Feb. 6 (By U. P.)—Two hundred repatriated Portuguese will embark next week for Portugal.

Music

Opera Season Closes

The Chicago Civic Opera Company concluded its Boston season Saturday at the Boston Opera House, with performances of Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" in the afternoon and of "Lucia" in the evening. The cast for "The Bartered Bride," which was then presented for the first time in Boston, was as follows:

Kruschina	Eduard Habich
Katinka	Maria Olszewska
Maria	Maria Rajdl
Micha	Chase Baromeo
Agnes	Sonia Sharnova
Wenzel	Octave Dua
Hans	Theodore Strack
Kezal	Alexander Kipnis
Springer	Robert Ringling
Esmeralda	Hilda Burke
Conductor	Frank St. Leger

Smetana's comic opera is a welcome addition to the German repertory, which has come to be the most exciting branch of this company's activities. Light and gay, with a racy peasant touch, it provides an excellent Saturday matinée, admirably adapted to the entertainment of children as well as adults. Its naïve plot and the simple but delightful accompanying and charactrizing music make an agreeable impression.

The performance of Saturday was of high quality. The production may perhaps be placed second only to that of "Meistersinger" for general satisfactoriness among the offerings of the season.

Kezal, the marriage broker, the outstanding figure in the opera, was played with gusto by the versatile Mr. Kipnis. To some of us these antics, it is true, do not appear so amusing as they are intended to be, but since past experience indicates that the Teutonic dramatic taste is all for such buffoonery, it is only fair to testify that Mr. Kipnis is a master in the German comic school. Mr. Dua, a less finished actor, nevertheless was equally faithful to the tradition. Both artists were rewarded by eager laughter and applause.

Mr. Strack, freed from Wagnerian ritual, was disclosed as an engaging fellow and made a quite credible peasant youth. Even his voice profited by the liberation. Mme. Rajdl was a captivating Bohemian girl, with just the right flavoring of tart independence, and her light and pleasing voice was admirably adapted to the rôle. It was diverting to observe the similar qualities in Maria's mother as portrayed by Mme. Olszewska.

Mr. Ringling, appropriately cast, played the circus manager with authentic realism. Miss Burke was an attractive dancer. Mr. Habich and Mme. Sharnova were competent and unobtrusive. Mr. Baromeo was such an absent-minded father that he neglected to show the slightest interest on regaining his long-lost son.

Mr. St. Leger conducted spiritedly and soloists and chorus acquitted themselves well. L. A. S.

John McCormack

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, John McCormack gave a recital to the pianoforte accompaniments of Edwin Schneider. Alfred Boyington, violinist, was the assisting artist. The program: "O Sleep, why dost thou leave me?" Handel; "Sentirsi il petto accendere," Vinci; "Memnon," Foote; "Good Night, Dear" (Old Lute Melody), arranged by Bunton; Lullaby (From the German) arranged by Liddle; "When Night Descends," Rachmaninoff; a group of Irish folk songs, and by request, "What an Irishman means by Machree," Torrence; "The Fairy Tree," O'Brien; "Far Apart," Schneider, and "The Prayer Perfect," Speaks. Mr. Boyington played a Gluck Melody, Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois," a "Lied Ohne Worte" by Mendelssohn and Wieniawski's Etude-Caprice.

It is a matter of record that twice within the month John McCormack has packed Symphony Hall to the doors, the audience again overflowing to the stage, and all standing room taken. Obviously there is still a music-conscious public that continues to enjoy the simple, ballad type of song or the delicate air from "Semele" by Handel. Who wouldn't enjoy such music when sung by the master singer of it? As in his previous program, Mr. McCormack included the always delightful "patter songs" of which his following seems never to tire, and the artist of yesterday obviously enjoyed singing them in equal proportion to the pleasure derived from them by his listeners. One may hardly give higher praise to the performance of Mr. McCormack than to say he was evidently in the mood to give his best, and to at least one listener was singing at the top of his bent. Mr. Boyington again confirmed the agreeable impression made a few weeks ago, and Mr. Schneider gave clearly defined, musical support at the piano. It remains but to mention encores, which were again almost as numerous as the printed numbers.

People's Symphony

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra gave the seventh concert of the present series, with Will Dodge, assistant conductor, taking the baton. Esther Miller, pianist, was the assisting artist. The program: "Finlandia," Sibelius; "Peer Gynt" Suite, Grieg; "Siegfried Idyl," Wagner; the Liszt Piano Concerto in A major; "Tales from the Vienna Woods," Johann Strauss, and March of Homage from "Sigurd Jorsalfar," Grieg.

An audience which filled floor and gallery gave every evidence of enjoyment. There was a time when the "Finlandia" would have proved a trifle hard sledding for this group of players. Happily that time, apparently, is past. It has never been our fortune to hear the brass section give a better account of itself than yesterday. The tone was resonant, but never overpowering, sharply defined, but never shrill. Mr. Dodge evidently recognizes that the brass section is but one of several choirs in the orchestra and governs its players accordingly. A well-balanced performance which drew well-merited applause. Of the Grieg suite, one remembers most pleasurably "Anitra's Dance," played with a finesse not always so evident in the work of this orchestra.

In the "Siegfried Idyl" was material to test the mettle of both orchestra and conductor. Mr. Dodge found a supple string section with which to work. He also found the woodwinds technically responsive, yet one gained the impression that better things might reasonably be expected of this orchestra, since it is being rapidly transformed into a well-drilled band of players, responding quickly to the will of a sensitive musician such as Mr. Dodge yesterday proved himself.

Miss Miller, poised and graceful, she at once made herself a part of the orchestral scheme and played the concerto not as a solo part, but as the piano obbligato which it really is. Her touch is most agreeable, her interpretation not overdrawn and her technic adequate. Brilliance of tone she lacks, but we remember that Miss Miller is young and withhold further criticism. Her audience recalled her many times, deservedly.

Civic Symphony

The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra gave its first concert of the present season in Jordan Hall last night, Joseph Wagner conducting. Camille Girouard, baritone, was the soloist. The program included Goldmark's Overture to "Sakuntala," the Dream and Pantomime music from "Hansel and Gretel" by Humperdinck, the Ballet Suite from "Le Cid" by Massenet and a Symphony in D by Paul H. Allen, given, according to a program note, its first performance in Boston. Mr. Girouard offered the "Eri Tu" aria from Verdi's "Masked Ball."

This orchestra now numbers some 60 players. Its personnel is predominantly youthful, its performance correspondingly vigorous. With a judicious sprinkling of more seasoned players, Mr. Wagner is now able to attempt scores which have heretofore presented disturbing difficulties. "Sakuntala," for instance, demands good teamwork from the brasses, otherwise many measures become a meaningless jumble. This section has been notably strengthened, although it has yet to learn that a powerful tone is not necessarily a shrilly brilliant one. Possibly Mr. Wagner himself prefers that quality. If so, he has achieved it.

The charming music from Humperdinck's opera evidently appealed to the imagination of the orchestra, since it caught the spirit of the measures with pleasurable result. With the ballet music from "Le Cid," it was, on the whole, not so successful, especially in the string sections, although rhythmically it caught the swing of the measures very well indeed. It also provided a discreet accompaniment for Mr. Girouard, whose accomplishments have already been reviewed in these columns and who last night, again confirmed the favorable impression of his earlier appearances.

It would be pleasant to chronicle as favorable an opinion of Mr. Allen's symphony. Unfortunately, neither the thematic material nor his treatment of it roused enthusiasm in us, although Mr. Wagner and his players had evidently labored upon it with diligence. The composer was present and received hearty applause, in company with the orchestra. G. M. S.

Dry Law Found to Be Giving Bread

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 9—Prohibition has greatly eased the bumps of the business depression by substituting bread for liquor, according to Auxiliary Bishop James E. Cassidy, who spoke here yesterday, following the awarding of gold medals to veterans of the Young Men's Irish-American Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society.

"Some claim," said Bishop Cassidy, "that the abolition of prohibition would help business, but what would they say if instead of giving away 6000 quarts of milk, as I did last week, I had distributed 6000 quarts of beer? Undoubtedly if the saloons were open today, workers would be buying beer for themselves rather than bread for their children, just as they did before prohibition."

The medals were awarded to several members of the organization who had kept the pledge of total abstinence over a period of 50 years.

MORE INDIVIDUAL THINKING IS URGED

Individual thinking, instead of mass thinking, is the thing most needed today for the welfare of the world, according to Dr. Charles G. Obermeyer, psychologist, of London, who yesterday afternoon addressed the Old South Forum.

Dr. Obermeyer, whose subject was "Understanding Ourselves," declared that the only way to understand others is to understand ourselves.

KING OF SPAIN STAKES CROWN ON ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

erned by packed parliaments which strengthened absolutism.

It is hoped, the paper continues, that common sense and patriotism will gain the day and that the Constitutionalists and Socialists will retrace their steps and stand for elections is a legal way. This organ points out that all parties except the church realize that the situation is grave and that a Parliament without opposition can only cause disorder when harmony and political peace are essential to the welfare of the nation.

Restoration of guarantees probably will be immediately seized by enemies of the régime as occasion for holding meetings to renew their campaign in favor of a change.

It is here the difficulty lies, for attacks directed against the King will force the authorities to return to stern measures to maintain peace by means of arrests, prosecutions and possible return to martial law.

That the King has hazarded his future on success of a venture requiring the most skillful handling is the general opinion and considerable anxiety exists despite the favorable impression caused by General Berenguer's obviously honest intentions to give the Nation the opportunity to express its wishes.

Hearing Is Given Basin Project

Bentley W. Warren, attorney for Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston, who in 1929 gave $1,000,000 to the Commonwealth for the improvement of the Charles River Basin, told the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today that Mrs. Storrow's position with respect to her gift was to make the basin safe for rowboats, and that she opposed a boulevard along any part of it.

The committee is considering the bill of the Metropolitan District Commission for additional appropriation of $1,300,000 to carry out the proposed improvements provided in the Act of 1929.

Horace Guild, representing the Charles River Protective Association, voiced opposition to the bill the committee is considering. He said that he thought that he favored a masonry wall around the basin rather than a sand and gravel bank. He said that the boat landings could be made available by stone steps down the wall.

NEW BEDFORD $3,000,000 LOAN

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 9—New Bedford, Mass., sold privately a $3,000,000 loan, dated Feb. 19 and due Nov. 3, to F. S. Moseley & Co. at 3.35 per cent discount.

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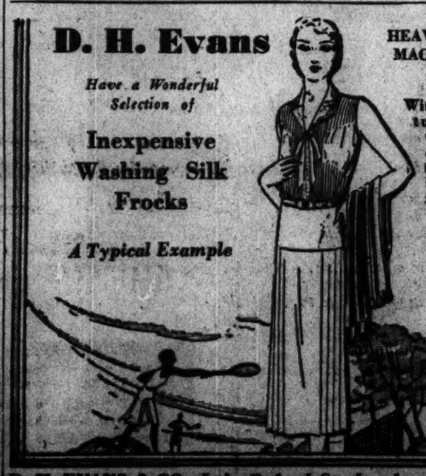
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Majestic.Wed. Mar. 18 Homeric...Wed. Apr. 1
Olympic.Wed. Mar. 25 Majestic..Wed. Apr. 8
NEW YORK & BOSTON to LIVERPOOL
†*Cedric.....Mar. 14 †*Adriatic.....Apr. 18
Baltic.....Mar. 28 Baltic.....Apr. 25
*Not calling Boston. †Via Halifax, N. S.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON
Via Cherbourg
Olympic.....Mar. 12 Olympic.....Apr. 2
Majestic.....Mar. 27 Homeric.....Apr. 10
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FINANCIAL EXPERT TRACES CAUSE OF CHINESE SLUMP

British Not Responsible—India's Effect Said to Be Slight

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India—In reply to reports from Washington published in India to the effect that Great Britain's policy regarding the sale of silver from India had been responsible for the slump in China and that India's gold standard was unworkable, a financial expert states that the Chinese situation is traceable chiefly to world economics, to overproduction of silver, and to China's unstable internal conditions.

India's average annual silver sales for the past three years have been 23,000,000 ounces out of world sales totaling 240,000,000 ounces per year. Government authorities do not consider that India's share is unreasonable and hold that any adverse influence on world markets caused by India must be comparatively slight. They also point out that a gold basis for Indian currency has been evolving for nearly 40 years.

In recent years French Indo-China, Persia, and other countries have demonetized silver and returned to a gold basis and have been selling out their silver, with the consequence that silver today holds its place in world markets largely as a commodity affected by routine variations of production and consumption. China is the only country of importance today that has retained silver as its basis of currency.

Opinions are divided on the subject of the proposed American silver loan to China, although those disagreeing combine in favoring some international measure that will protect silver prices. Sir George Schuster, Finance Minister, in presenting his 1930 budget declared that the Government as an important holder of silver will willingly coöperate if other interests concerned show any desire to consider the possibility of joint action for the regulation of sales in order to meet world demands. He held that only combined action could prevent production from exceeding the capacity of all markets.

Morse's Worktable Shown in Porto Rico

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (By U. P.)—A small, plainly made table of native woods formed one of the principal attractions at the Exhibition of Porto Rican Art and History last month. Visitors learned that the worktable was the one used by Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, while planning a direct cable connection between this island and Europe.

The inventor and his family came to Porto Rico in December, 1858, arriving in a sailboat from Saint Thomas, and remained here until April, 1859. During his four months' stay Morse planned and supervised the construction of Porto Rico's first telegraph line.

The table shown at the exhibition was loaned to Dean Maria Machin of the University of Porto Rico, by Fanny Egan, a granddaughter of Dr. Egan, an Irish physician who met Morse when the latter resided here.

GERMANS TO PUSH TRAIN TELEPHONES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—In order to improve telephone connections between Germany and Denmark, a fourth long-distance telephone cable is to be laid. Heligoland and Sylt are to have telephone connections. For this purpose the sea-cable formerly used between Sweden and Germany is to be used, the new cable between these countries having rendered this cable unnecessary.

The telephone systems in Bremen, Hamburg and Konigsberg, now part-automatic, will be made completely so during this year. The service whereby the traveler on a speeding train may communicate via telephone or radio with other persons is to be improved.

Curb on Imports Asked in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador, Feb. 7 (By U. P.)—A request that the Government prohibit the importation of wheat, lard, wool and cotton clothes, as well as articles of luxury, was presented to President Ayora yesterday in a petition signed by representatives of many merchants and farmers throughout the country.

The petition also asked the Government to suppress, as far as possible, the outflow of gold from the country, pointing out that the scarcity of money is due to the unfavorable trade balance, with increased imports and declining exports. The banks must furnish ample credit on extended terms and lower the interest rate if business is to survive the crisis, according to the petition.

The petition concludes by warning that if the Government does not furnish immediate protection, the merchants will be forced to close their stores and factories, and the farmers to suspend much of their activity.

The Ministry of Finance announced today that the Government faces a deficit of $1,138,500 in the 1931 budget. Reductions of $807,600 in the appropriation for the Public Works Department, $223,600 for the Department of Education and $107,200 for the War Department are proposed by the Government to meet the deficit.

France's Navy Bill Is Cut $4,000,000

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP)—During the fiscal year, 1931-32, France will spend about $4,000,000 less on her navy than during the year 1930-31. Estimates for the current fiscal year approved by the Chamber Finance Committee total about $39,560,800, as compared with last year's $43,571,200.

Far from planning to build a superdreadnought exceeding the limits fixed by the Washington naval treaty, France has made only one sizable increase in the allocation of the navy funds.

This is for submarines of small cruising radius designed solely for coast defense. The appropriation approved for those craft is about $4,452,000 this year as compared with last year's $3,528,840.

The Associated Press was formally assured by the members of the Naval Affairs Committee that neither they nor the Ministry of Marine had made any definite decision as to the amount of cruiser tonnage to be constructed during the 1931-32 fiscal period. Allocation of funds for such construction, they said, will come after the vote on the general naval budget.

CUBAN HIGH SCHOOLS SHUT DUE TO PLOT

HAVANA, Feb. 7 (AP)—Because of numerous high school strikes and disorders, in which some students have participated recently, the Department of Education yesterday gave up hope of holding further classes and ordered all provincial institutes or high schools closed for the remainder of the scholastic year.

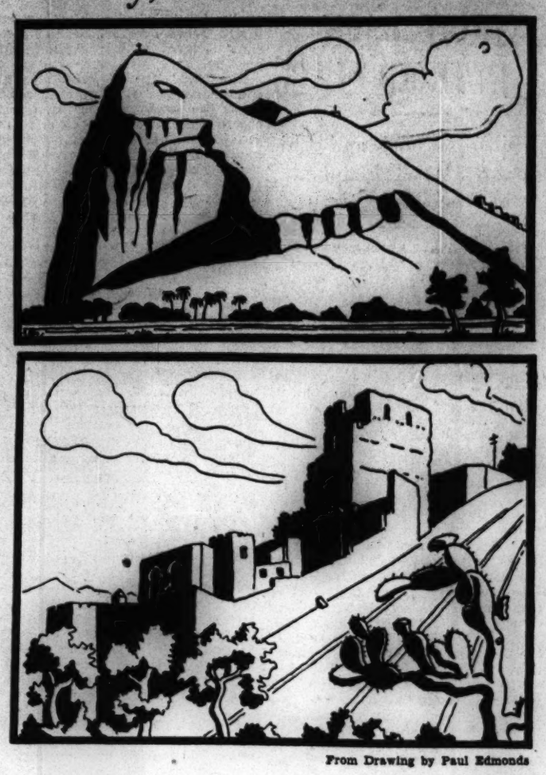
The decree said the students showed no inclination to make proper use of the educational facilities offered to them, but used the schools as meeting places to hatch anti-Government plots. The alumni of the high schools were blamed for the unrest among younger students.

SAO PAULO APPOINTS LABOR COMMISSION

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Labor differences which have developed in Sao Paulo now seem on the road to a definite solution.

A commission has been appointed by Gen. Miguel Costa, State Secretary of Public Safety, to solve the problem which has assumed serious aspects because of the gravity of the unemployment situation. The commission has been empowered to settle all arguments between laborers and factory owners.

Gibraltar a Place of Picturesque Beauty, Not a Great Barren Rock



From Drawing by Paul Edmonds

Upper—Gibraltar From the Spanish Frontier. Lower—The Moorish Castle.

Summit, 1396 Feet, Accessible on Foot Over Zigzag Road—Tourists Taken Through Half-Mile Tunnel Into Rock—Beautiful Gardens at Base

By PAUL EDMONDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gibraltar

AMONG the many tourists who visit Gibraltar on their way to Egypt and elsewhere few have any true idea either of its extent or of its natural beauties. The tourist, in fact, seldom gets much farther than the shops of Main Street, partly because little time is allowed ashore, and partly on account of the formalities (happily now being relaxed) needful before the remoter portions of the rock may be visited.

Gibraltar, so far from being the barren spot of popular imagination, is an exceedingly picturesque place. On its western and southern sides the rock is covered with trees and verdure. The wild flowers are varied and abundant, and one particular species—the Gibraltar candytuft—is peculiar to the rock and found nowhere else. The gardens, both public and private, are at all times of the year full of color and sweetly scented, and give, between the trunks of Mediterranean pines, pepper trees, and "bellasombras," delightful glimpses of the blue waters of the bay and the straits.

The summit of the rock (1396 feet) is accessible on foot without any great exertion by zig-zag roads among the pines and scrub; or by way of the Mediterranean Steps which wind steeply up the rock at its southern extremity. The views from the top are magnificent.

On a clear day the towns of Ceuta and Tangier, on the African coast, are plainly visible. Occasionally the northern end of the Atlas range comes into view. Westward across the bay is the little Spanish town of Algeciras. To the north are the mountains of Ronda and Granada, and the coast line of Spain.

Inside the rock are enormous reservoirs in which the rain water, collected by "catchments" outside, is stored and filtered. Gibraltar depends upon this supply for its drinking water. The tourist is now permitted to visit the waterworks, and he will find the visit of great interest.

He is taken by trolley through a tunnel in the heart of the rock half a mile long, is shown the reservoirs en route, and, on emerging from the tunnel at its eastern end, finds himself at the edge of a huge 37-acre catchment which covers the eastern slopes. The catchment, a great expanse of metal—corrugated iron built upon a wooden framework—is a most impressive and surprising sight.

The town not only possesses already several excellent hotels, but a large new hotel on thoroughly modern lines is about to be built near the beautiful Alameda Gardens. All the comforts and amenities demanded by the de luxe tourist will be provided here. The climate from October to June is perfect.

JEWS IN JUGOSLAVIA FIND LOT GRATIFYING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—Gratitude for the favorable position of the Jews in Jugoslavia was expressed on behalf of all the Jews in the Kingdom by Dr. Hugo Spitzer, president of the Jewish municipalities, at their congress here. He thanked the Government for the liberalism of the law for differing religious denominations.

At the same time Dr. Spitzer expressed thanks to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Vojislav Marinkovitch, for his friendly action on behalf of the Jews in the Council of the League of Nations, and satisfaction that Dr. Marinkovitch is to be the reporter at the next sitting of the League of Nations on Palestine.

Race Is On for Bank Liquidation Control

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—A race to control the liquidation of the Bank of United States became evident today between bank shareholders and the Depositors' Protective Association, for which Max D. Steuer is chief counsel, and the group headed by Samuel R. Rosoff, subway builder, who has suggested the reopening of the bank under a new name and with reorganized personnel.

Mr. Rosoff's group held a meeting of more than 3000 depositors at the Star Casino yesterday, where the reorganization plan, which will be presented to Joseph A. Broderick, state superintendent of banks, on Wednesday, was discussed.

On the other hand, Israel H. Perskin, assistant chief counsel to Mr. Steuer in the protective association, went to Albany today to confer with legislators and with Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, for legislation which will permit liquidation of the bank along other lines.

Before leaving here Mr. Perskin said that Jeremiah Toomey, State Senator, and Albert Schanzer, Assemblyman, Democrats of Kings County, would introduce bills in the Legislature making possible immediate payment of about 20 per cent on account to depositors, and a suit brought by the State against officials and directors of the Bank of United States for damages ensuing from negligence, mismanagement and possible violations of the law, for a sum that may reach $20,000,000.

BRAZIL DISCONTINUES MANY CONSULATES

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 6 (By U. P.)—Provisional President Vargas issued a decree discontinuing more than 150 consulates and honorary consulates "because they did not fill the needs for commercial expansion" of the country.

In the United States consulates were ordered closed at Cleveland, Louisville, Milwaukee, Palm Beach, St. Louis, and Tampa. In England at Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Leeds, Plymouth and Sheffield.

INSURANCE BILL PASSED

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 7 (By U. P.)—Congress has passed a bill making it obligatory for employers to insure employees engaged in hazardous work. The Government has a monopoly on insurance and no foreign companies are permitted to operate in Costa Rica.

AMERICAN TRADE LEADS IN SPAIN DESPITE DUTIES

Royal Decree Offers Way to Obtain Reduction of Tariff Rates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The supremacy of the United States as a supplier of goods to Spain has had abundant confirmation in the statistics for the last year, which show that its imports into this country exceed that of any other by a considerable figure despite customs tariff restrictions.

Eager to devise means for bargaining in order to obtain tariff concessions for Spanish exports to overseas markets, the Government has already placed what is practically an embargo on American automobiles. Instructions have recently also been given to obtain supplies of gasoline anywhere rather than in the States.

An opportunity to improve matters now presents itself in consequence of a Royal order announcing the revision of custom-house valuations.

The Spanish customs tariff, although the rates are fixed and charged on the weight of the goods imported, was originally established in accordance with an ad valorem scale, the rate of duty being calculated on a percentage of official values furnished by government representatives abroad and the home manufacturers.

It has now been found that these values were heavily overestimated, with the result that in a large number of cases the percentage of duty fixed greatly exceeded what would have been considered reasonable on the basis of more closely considered valuations.

The revision of the valuations having now been decided upon, Spanish Chambers of Commerce are requested to submit two months from the date of publication of the Royal order, i. e., not later than March 17 next, the manufacturing costs, overhead and actual costs.

These are required for purposes of comparison with costs of similar foreign goods. On the basis of the information submitted, an inquiry will be held subsequently which has as its object the reduction, when indicated, of the tariff rates at present in force which are admittedly excessive.

Mexico Gets Shipload of Argentine Wheat

VERA CRUZ, Mex., Feb. 6 (By U. P.)—The first shipment of Argentine wheat of the year, totaling 1500 tons, arrived yesterday from Rosario, Arg., for trans-shipment to other parts of Mexico where a wheat shortage exists. Other boatloads og Argentine wheat are now en route here, importers revealed.

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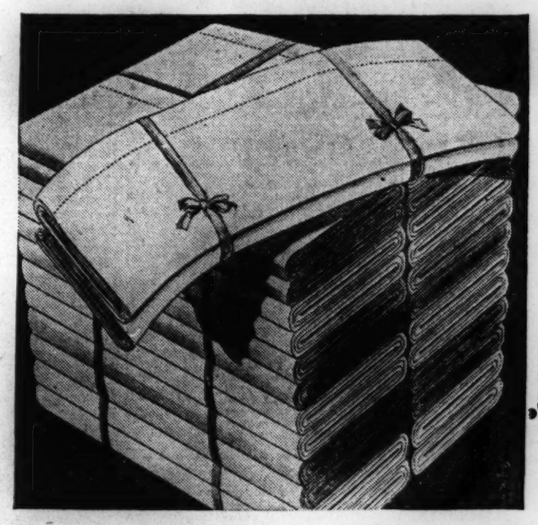

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A Manufacturer's Stock at 1/3rd reduction

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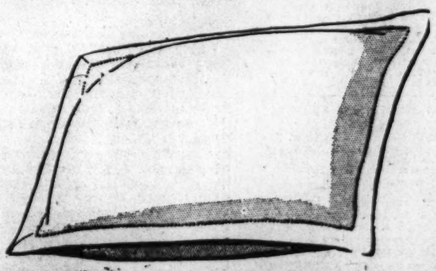
WHITE SALE PRICE, per pair	39/6	47/6	52/6	67/6	75/-

HAND DRAWN THREAD HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES TO MATCH

Size: 20x30 inches. WHITE SALE PRICE, each 5/9 — Size: 22x32 inches. WHITE SALE PRICE, each 6/11 — Size: 27x27 inches. WHITE SALE PRICE, each 6/11



LOT 2. Hand Drawn Thread LINEN SHEETS of finer make than Lot 1
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Size 22x32 inches. WHITE SALE PRICE, each 7/3
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CANADA WINS HOCKEY TITLE

Defeats United States at Krynica 2 to 0—Austria European Champion

WORLD'S ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Canada	4	1	0	15	0	9
United States	4	0	1	7	3	8
Austria	2	0	3	5	13	4
Poland	1	1	3	3	6	3
Czechoslovakia	1	1	3	2	5	3
Sweden	1	1	3	1	6	3

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

KRYNICA, Pol., Feb. 8—Canada repeated its successes of 1924, 1928 and 1930 by winning the world's ice hockey championship tonight, registering a victory of 2 goals to 0 in the last match against the United States, which had not previously played here under artificial light. The Canadians, on the other hand, had already experienced two matches and one practice session at night.

It was originally arranged that this key game should take place in the morning and the Bostonians actually changed their clothes and were ready to go on the rink at 11 o'clock. Then came a rearrangement of the fixture, which, as far as the Americans were concerned, was distinctly unfortunate. They found the flight of the puck difficult to follow and this fact was directly responsible for the first goal scored at long range in the ninth minute of the first period by Blake Watson. The disc traveled fast across the ice, hit a projection, leaped up, struck Frazier's shoulder and dropped into the net before he could sight it.

Of course no one is grumbling and the Americans were the first to admit tonight that the University of Manitoba Grads were a well-balanced team and deserved to win. It was a rousing, fast, hard, cleanly and evenly fought battle, by general consent easily the best seen during the championship, and the outstanding stars were Anderson, American left-winger; Watson, the famous spearhead in Canada's attack, and Frank Morris, the Canadian leftwing. The last-named obtained the second goal a minute before the final whistle with a rasping shot, following a quick breakaway. Thayer put the puck into Canada's net in the second period; but Referee Paul Loicq of Belgium ruled offside. On another occasion, Dagnino, American right defense, lobbed ahead and from the ensuing goal-mouth melee the disk was slammed against the crossbar. An inch lower it would have been a goal.

The American manager, Walter Brown, in conversation with The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent, afterward said: "The boys played every bit as well as I expected; but the Canadians played better."

The Americans are now heading for Berlin and will afterward visit Stockholm, Vienna, Davos and probably London, sailing from Southampton in the Europa Feb. 26.

The European championship was gained for the second time by Austria, as the highest-placed European team in the world's championship standing. That country also becomes the first holder of the new Fair Play Cup donated by the American Ambassador in Poland, John North Willys, for the cleanest-playing team competing for the world's title.

The presentation of this massive trophy was made at a dinner party given by Mr. Willys to the team captains, a few officials and newspaper men Saturday night when the donor said: "The spirit of fair play I find is gaining in the consciousness of all peoples, especially those who have taken up sports enthusiastically. This tournament to me is the symbol of a greater understanding being formed among the peoples of the world and no small factors in its formation are fair play and athletic sport."

The consolation tournament for the cup given by the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs was won by Hungary. The European championship hung in the balance until this afternoon, when Poland and Czechoslovakia played a scoreless draw. A special train brought 600 vociferous Czechoslovakian rooters. If either side had won, it would have gained the championship on goal average. This morning Austria won 1 to 0 against Sweden.

INDOOR RECORDS IN TWO EVENTS BROKEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Two world's indoor track and field records were broken in the Millrose Athletic Association meet at Madison Square Garden Saturday night. The first one went to the credit of Stella Walsh of the New York Central Railroad A. A., of Cleveland, and Mary Carew of the Medford Girls' A. C., of Medford, Mass., each of them running a preliminary heat in the 60-yard dash in 7.3s., the former mark being 7.4s., made by Miss Walsh. The other record went to the credit of George Spitz, New York University freshman, when he won the running high jump with a leap of 6ft. 7in. The 1000-yard run was won by George Bullwinkle of the College of the City of New York, Dr. Paul Martin of Switzerland, A. A. U. 1000-yard champion, finishing fourth. The winner's time was 2m. 16s. Ray H. Chapman of Bates College won the international 880-yard run in 1m. 53 4-5s. Sera Martin of France, holder of the world's 800-meter record, made his first American appearance in this race and finished third, 21 yards back of Chapman.

ARROWS HOLD THIRD IN LEAGUE STANDING

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	21	1	4	107	56	43
Providence	16	5	5	84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	9	3	15	52	67	21
Boston	9	2	17	66	82	[illegible]
New Haven	6	3	20	44	99	15

RESULTS FEB. 7

Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.
Springfield 8, New Haven 2.

RESULT FEB. 8

Philadelphia 1, New Haven 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9—The Philadelphia Arrows won a slow game from the New Haven Eagles here Sunday night in a Canadian-American Hockey League contest. The score was 1 to 0. The game was scoreless until early in the third period when Conroy, Philadelphia substitute wing, took a pass from Garrett to score the only goal of the game. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA — NEW HAVEN
Hudson, King, Conroy, lw..rw, Boucher, Kuhn
Anderson, Andrews, c...c, Convey, Jeremiah
Garrett, Buckles, rw.lw, Chouinard, Keating
Paulhus, Bradley, ld......rd, Pringle, Radley
Coulter, Paulhus, rd..................ld, Speyer
Roberts, g..................................g, Forbes

Score—Philadelphia 1, New Haven 0. Goal—Conroy, for Philadelphia. Referees—W. J. Stewart and M. E. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7 (AP)—Kept in check by Forbes's superb goal-tending and an embattled defense for one period in a Canadian-American Hockey League game here Saturday night, the Springfield Indians gathered eight goals before the game's termination to win, 8 to 2, and annex their twenty-first victory of the current race. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD — NEW HAVEN
Heximer, Benson, lw.......rw, Boucher, Kuhn
Waite, Maracle, Starr, c.c, Convey, Jeremiah
Heller, Grant, rw.....lw, Chouinard, Keating
Callighen, Wilson, ld........rd, Speyer, Radley
Seibert, Wilson, rd........ld, Pringle, Radley
Moore, g...................................g, Forbes

Score—Springfield 8, New Haven 2. Goals—Waite 2, Benson 2, Saunders 2, Seibert 2 for Springfield; Boucher, Convey for New Haven. Assists—Heximer 2, Wilson, Benson, Grant for Springfield; Speyer 2 for New Haven. Referees—W. J. Stewart and M. E. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Boston Tigers temporarily regained third place in the Canadian-American Hockey League when they defeated the Philadelphia Arrows at the Boston Garden Saturday night by a score of 4 to 2. The victory lifted the Tigers past the Arrows until the latter played last night.

BOSTON — PHILADELPHIA
Loucks, Wilson, Connacher, lw
rw, Buckles, Bradley, Garrett
Burke, Runge, McNeill, c
c, Andrews, Anderson, Murray
Boyd, Taylor, rw...lw, Hudson, King, Conroy
Mackey, Brander, ld....rd, Paulhus, Nichols
Foster, Brander, rd.......ld, Coulter, Nichols
Grant, g...................................g, Roberts

Score—Boston 4, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Runge 2, Loucks, Boyd for Boston; Hudson, Andrews for Philadelphia. Assists—Boyd 2, Foster, Loucks, Burke for Boston; Paulhus for Philadelphia. Referees—F. A. Synnott and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SUMMERS KEEPS U. S. PRO CHAMPIONSHIP

John L. (Jack) Summers, coach at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, successfully defended his United States professional squash racquets championship at the Boston Athletic Association, when he defeated Benjamin F. Pope of the Keystone Athletic Club of Pittsburgh, Saturday.

Summers kept his title by the use of a wide variety of strokings and a chance of pace. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

John L. (Jack) Summers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Benjamin F. Pope, Keystone Athletic Club, Pittsburgh, 15—8, 13—15, 15—9, 15—12.

College Basketball Results

Alabama P. I. 51, Tulane 35.
Albright 39, F. and M. 32.
Amherst 30, Worcester P. I. 21.
Ashland 24, Ohio Northern 20.
Annapolis 45, Haverford 18.
Bloomsburg 27, Kutztown 26.
Bluffton 31, Bowling Green 24.
Bucknell 38, Gettysburg 30.
California 30, U. C. L. A. 28.
Case 29, Kenyon 27.
C. C. N. Y. 26, Providence 17.
Columbia 53, West Point 31.
Cornell 31, Pennsylvania 27.
Cornel C. 35, Coe 32.
Creighton 39, Oklahoma A. & M. 31.
Dartmouth 34, Harvard 16.
DePauw 28, Cincinnati 13.
Dickinson 24, Mt. St. Mary's 23.
Findlay 55, Urbana 3.
Fordham 28, Rutgers 22.
Georgia 33, Florida 32.
Harvard Indep. 30, Tufts 28.
Holy Cross 44, Conn. Aggies 30.
Lawrence 21, Knox 20.
Lehigh 36, Penn. M. C. 30.
Louisiana Tech 37, Birmingham-South. 25.
Lowell T. S. 32, Vermont 18.
McAlester 37, Gustav Adolphus 30.
Manhattan 28, Union 21.
Marquette 33, Grinnell 22.
Miami (O.), 25, Denison 20.
Missouri 33, Nebraska 20.
Mount Union 40, Western Reserve 30.
Muhlenberg 28, Lafayette 25.
New Hampshire 32, Springfield 30.
New York 27, St. John's 23.
N. C. State 26, Duke 23.
North Carolina 28, Virginia 24.
North Central 12, DeKalb 11.
Northeastern 38, Brooklyn 22.
Northland 30, Duluth J. V. 24.
Northwestern 31, Chicago 16.
Ohio Wesleyan 39, Muskingum 36.
Oklahoma 33, Kansas 30.
Oregon 42, Idaho 34.
Penn State 40, W. Maryland 22.
Pittsburgh 35, Notre Dame 32.
Presbyterian 55, Newberry 31.
Princeton 41, Brown 23.
Purdue 30, Indiana 23.
So. California 33, Stanford 22.
South Dakota 32, North Dakota 18.
St. Lawrence 43, Hamilton 25.
St. Louis 27, Drake 12.
Stevens Tech 39, Drexel Inst. 19.
Stroudsburg 34, Mansfield 26.
Swarthmore 49, Susquehanna 15.
Syracuse 39, Colgate 24.
Temple 42, Georgetown 38.
Tennessee 26, Alabama 24.
Texas A. and M. 34, Texas 10.
Texas Christian 38, Baylor 22.
Trinity 42, Clark 26.
Utah 41, Utah Aggies 39.
Valparaiso 23, Elmhurst 13.
Vanderbilt 45, Georgia Tech 32.
Virginia M. I. 31, Virginia P. I. 30.
Washington 38, Oregon State 26.
Washington (Md.) 36, Juniata 22.
Western Ontario 25, Queen's 23.
Western S. T. 60, Armour 28.
Williams 21, Mass. Aggies 19.
Wooster 61, Baldwin Wallace 25.
W. and L. 38, West Virginia 34.
Xavier 33, Dayton 10.

COPELAND AND FRANTZEN WIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Frank Copeland of Cleveland defeated Joseph Cosgrove of New York, 40 to 22, in the eastern open three-cushion billiard tournament yesterday. The game went 50 innings. Copeland's high run was 8; Cosgrove's, 4. Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., met with his first defeat of the tournament last night, bowing to Harry Frantzen of New York, 40 to 22 in 53 innings. Frantzen's high run was 7; Woods's, 3.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Annapolis 15, Philadelphia S. C. 9.
Columbia 25, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A. 3.
Cornell 20, Syracuse 8.
F. & M. 27, Chicago 3.
Iowa 17, Minnesota 13.
Lehigh 32, Pennsylvania 0.
McGill 23, Norwich 6.
Princeton 21, West Point 11.
Virgnila P. I. 19, N. C. State 9.
Yale 25, Rutgers 5.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Amherst 46, McGill 22.
Annapolis 60, Syracuse 11.
Iowa 51, Carleton 22.
Michigan State 54, Case 32.
New York 43, Union 31.
Rider 34, Conn. Aggies 25.
Springfield 42, Williams 38.
Virginia 47, Duke 12.
West Point 37, Fordham 34.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Annapolis 35, Temple 19.
M. I. T. 35, West Point 19.
Princeton 38, New York 16.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Michigan State 58 2-3, Chicago 36 1-3.
Minnesota 54, Drake 50.
W. and L. 53, Virginia 39.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Princeton 9, West Point 8.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Annapolis 1366, Virginia M. I. 1351.

MISS WILSON IN A CLEAN SWEEP

Toronto Girl and Robinson Outshines Rivals in Canadian Skating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 9—Two Toronto skaters, Ross Robinson, the defending champion, and Miss Jean Wilson, outshone their rivals in the second day's races of the Canadian speed skating championship meet here on Saturday.

Miss Wilson, who only took up skating three years ago, made a clean sweep in the women's events in the two days, adding three firsts on Saturday to her two on Friday, and finishing up with 120 points.

Robinson, who led at the end of the first day, added two firsts and a second and was well in front of his closest rivals, Frank Stack of Winnipeg and Chicago, and Alex Hurd of Hamilton, who tied for second place in the aggregate. Charles Delpier of Detroit was fourth with 50 points. The latter came strong in the last event, the five-mile race, beating out Robinson by inches.

Miss Wilson also captured the women's North American title which was decided in conjunction with the Canadian championship. The summary:

CANADIAN SPEED SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men's 440-Yard Race—Won by Ross Robinson, Toronto; Frank Stack, Chicago, second; H. Taylor, New York, third. Time—36 4-5s.

Men's Three-Quarter Mile Race—Won by Ross Robinson, Toronto; Charles Delpier, Detroit, second; Alex Hurd, Hamilton, third. Time—2m. 13s.

Men's Five-Mile Race—Won by Charles Delpier; Ross Robinson, Toronto, second; H. Taylor, New York, third. Time—16m. 25 3-5s.

Women's 220-Yard Race—Won by Jean Wilson, Toronto; Rose Marie Brady, Detroit, second; Hattie Donaldson, Toronto, third. Time—21 4-5s.

Ladies' Three-Quarter Mile Race—Won by Jean Wilson, Toronto; Elizabeth Dubois, Chicago, second; Lillian Corke, New York, third. Time—2m. 26s.

Ladies' Mile Race—Won by Jean Wilson, Toronto; Lillian Corke, New York, second; Geraldine Mackie, Toronto, third. Time—3m. 45 3-5s.

GREEN WINS WINTER SPORTS TOURNAMENT

HANOVER, N. H., Feb 9 (AP)—Dartmouth College made its annual winter carnival a thorough success by capturing the intercollegiate winter sports championship, despite a belated rush by University of New Hampshire, title holder for the last four seasons. The final score gave the Green 38½ points, while New Hampshire gained 29, McGill 14½, Harvard 5 and Williams 1.

The defending champions took all three events Saturday, but the Indians' wide lead, acquired Friday, proved too much of a handicap. More than 5000 persons watched the ski jumping championship event which was carried off by J. J. White, New Hampshire, with a leap of 120 feet, 6 inches.

Ernest W. Blood, New Hampshire, won the 18 kilometer cross-country ski race in 1h. 46m. 10 3-5s., and A. C. Lazure, New Hampshire, led the field in the two-mile snowshoe race. The summary:

18-Kilometer Cross-Country Ski Race—Won by Blood, New Hampshire; second, Ball, McGill; third, Boothrayd, New Hampshire; fourth, Jost, McGill. Time—1h. 46m. 10 3-5s.

Two-Mile Snowshoe—Won by Lazure, New Hampshire; second, Stote, McGill; third, Hazen, New Hampshire; fourth, Raduazo, New Hampshire.

Ski Jump—Won by White, New Hampshire, 120ft. 6in.; second, Goldthwait, Dartmouth, 119ft. 3in.; third, Dewey, Dartmouth, and MacKenzie, McGill, 117ft. 6in.

QUEEN'S TEAM WINS IN GIRLS' HOCKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 9—Two goals scored in the first period by Queen's provided the winning margin in the opening game of the Canadian women's intercollegiate hockey series on Saturday and the visitors defeated University of Toronto by 3 to 1, each team scoring in the final period, Toronto in the closing minutes. The visitors were faster skaters, better stickhandlers and displayed better team work. Misses Snell, Mills and Simmons were the pick of the visitors with Misses Crooks and Carter being the pick of the Toronto squad.

QUEEN'S — TORONTO
Adsit, Guest, lw...rw, Thompson, McQuarrie
Snell, Clemens, rw..........lw, Starr, Sansone
Simmons, Ewart, c..........c, Carter, Slater
Wilson, ld.................................rd, Crooks
Mills, Johnson, rd...........................ld, Slatter
Patterson, g.................................g, Burrows

Score—Queen's 3, Toronto 1. Goals—Mills, Simmons, Snell for Queen's; Starr for Toronto. Assists—Thompson, Toronto. Time—Three 15m. periods.

HARVARD WINS THE CLASS A AWARD

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION INTERCLUB CLASS A STANDING—Final

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard University	23	7	.767
Harvard Club, Boston	21	9	.700
Newton Centre S. T. C.	9	21	.300
Union Boat Club	7	23	.233

Harvard University captured the Class A interclub championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association over the week-end when its team closed the season for first-division teams in the team series by defeating Union Boat Club, 3 to 2. Second place winner is Harvard Club of Boston. The former Harvard students turned in a 4-to-1 victory over Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club on the intown courts.

The Class B title went to Harvard Club.

CLOSING RALLY WINS FOR WESTERN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 9—A closing rally enabled University of Western Ontario to defeat Queen's University in a Canadian senior intercollegiate basketball game here on Saturday, by 25 to 23, the victory being the second of the season for the locals and the second defeat of successive nights for the visiting tricolor.

The game was a close checking affair throughout and at half time the visitors were in front by 13 to 10, the greatest margin at any time being six points. The lead alternated in the second half, but with two minutes to play Queen's was leading by 23 to 20. Manness scored three points to tie the score. Then free throws were awarded to both Beaton and Gunn but both missed. Just as the timer was about to signal full time, Young dropped in a basket from the floor to give Western Ontario a two-point victory. The summary:

WESTERN ONTARIO — QUEEN'S
Beaton, lf..................................rg, Bewes
Farquaharson, rf...............lg, McLaughlin
Manness, c..................................c, Carter
Ward, lg......................................rf, Elliott
Gunn, rg......................................lf, Hallett

Score—University of Western Ontario 25, Queen's University 23. Goals from floor—Gunn 3, Beaton 2, Manness 2, Farquaharson, Ward, Young for Western Ontario; Carter 3, Hallett 2, Elliott 2, Bewes for Queen's. Goals from foul—Beaton 2, Farquaharson, Manness, Gunn for Western Ontario; Bewes 2, Hallett, Elliott, McLaughlin for Queen's. Spares—Barbour, Lee, Young for Western Ontario; Fenwick, McGill, Rose, Fitton for Queen's. Referee—P. Miller.

SARANAC CLUB SLED IS FIRST

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 9 (AP)—Shooting down an icy slide in subzero temperature, the team representing the Saranac Lake Sports Association won the first North American Amateur Athletic Union championship event for four-man bobsleighs on Saturday.

The fastest heat of the mile and a half course was negotiated in 1m. 52s., the best time made on the recently constructed Olympic run. The total time for the four heats was 7m. 31.35s.

Hunter Goodrich and his crew from Milwaukee, finished second and Harry Grayson Martin, of New York, captured third place.

The mercury stood at 10 degrees below zero when the competition opened, but rose gradually as the sun ascended high in the sky. The course was so fast that sawdust had to be sprinkled near some of the turns to keep the 400-pound sleds and their four occupants from shooting over the sidewalls and it was necessary for the crews to apply the brakes on the approach to nearly every turn.

The winning team was composed of heavyweights, the lightest man tipping the scale at 185 pounds. It was captained by H. A. Homburger, the engineer who constructed the run. The summary:

First—Saranac Lake Sports Association, H. A. Homburger, captain. Time—7m. 31.35s.

Second—Milwaukee entry, Hunter Goodrich, captain. Time—7m. 39.81s.

Third—the Zig-Zag, Harry Grayson Martin, captain, New York. Time—7m. 49.45s.

Fourth—Swiss Nationals, Donald S. Under, captain. Time—7m. 42.87s.

Fifth—Unatt Chad team, Raymond Stevens. Time— 7m. 50.72s.

Sixth—Lake Placid Sno Birds, Godfrey Dewey. Time—7m. 59.45s.

The German entry and the sled captained by Hubert Stevens withdrew.

AUTO RACE IN THE ARGENTINE

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 9 (AP)—Carlos Zatuszek, driving a Mercedes, won the grand prize automobile road race from Lujan to Cordoba and return yesterday. He led on both stages of the race, from Lujan to Cordoba on Saturday and from Cordoba to Lujan yesterday. The towns are 691.8 kilometers (about 430 miles) apart. Zatuszek's elapsed time was 15h. 44m. 40.2s. Dr. Alberto Ansaldo in a Hudson was second in 17h. 58m. 18.2s. Third was Ernesto Blanco in a Reo, and fourth, Gaetano Damico in a Fiat.

GERMANY INVITES AMERICANS

BERLIN, Feb. 9 (AP)—Theodor Lewald, president of the German Oympic Committee, cabled invitations to American sports leaders yesterday to visit Germany and its playgrounds for sports events in various cities from July 6 to July 27. "Bremen, Berlin, Dresden, Nuremberg, Frankfort, Cologne and Nuerburgring would be visited and German sporting institutions shown by our organizations," the invitations said. The invitations were sent to Avery Brundage, Gustavus T. Kirby, Frederick Rubien and others.

SET RECORDS IN NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Feb. 9 (AP)—George S. Simpson, former Ohio State University sprinter, broke one New Zealand record and equaled another here yesterday. Simpson ran the 220 yards in 21 1-5s, shaving one-fifth of a second off the national record. He was timed in 9 4-5s. for the 100 yards, equaling the national record. Harlow Rothert, giant weight man from Stanford, established a new national record in the shotput with a heave of 49ft. 5in. The American middle distance runner, Rufus Kiser, was beaten in the mile by G. Savidan.

ARGENTINE POLOISTS WIN

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Argentine polo team defeated the Hurricanes yesterday, 9 to 8, in the opening game of the Pacific open championship. Juan Reynal, No. 2 man of the South Americans, led the attack, scoring five goals to tie Captain Pat Roark of the Hurricanes for scoring honors. The Hurricanes, with a handicap rating of 27 goals against 23 for the Argentines, had been favored to win but Reynal's work coupled with strong defense work by Dan Kearney gave the South Americans a hard-fought victory.

BASILIERE IS INDOOR CHAMP

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9 (AP)—Alfred Basiliere of Pittsfield, Mass., brought home the New England indoor skating championship by winning 100 points in the races held at the Rhode Island Auditorium here Saturday night. Basiliere won the 220-yard dash and the half mile and finished second in the mile and two miles. Miss Helen T. Cosker of Hartford became the women's indoor skating champion. She won the four events held for women.

BREAKS CARNIVAL SKI RECORD

RUMFORD, Me., Feb. 9 (AP)—Strand Mikkelson of the Greenfield (Mass.) Outing Club broke the winter carnival record here for the ski jump Saturday with a leap of 172 feet. The old record was 153 feet, made two years ago by Laus Haguan. Anton Lekang of the Norway Ski Club forced out Mikkelson in points for the class A ski jumping contest, however, with a total of 218.2 to Mikkelson's 217.92. It was the leading event of the Chisholm Skiing and Outing Club's eighth annual carnival.

PERKINS DOWNS REYNOLDS, 3 AND 2

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—T. Philip Perkins, former British amateur titleholder, won the United States amateur championship of golf club champions Saturday when he downed Mallie Reynolds, Jacksonville star, 3 and 2, in the final 36-hole round.

O'CONNOR TO ASSIST AT YALE

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9 (AP)—Bucky O'Connor, former Notre Dame fullback, will go east to sign as an assistant football coach at Yale, he said Saturday night. He added he would assist in coaching the Bulldog backs, along with Benny Friedman. O'Connor accompanied the Irish basketball team to Pittsburgh for a game with Pitt.

BASEBALL FEDERATION ELECTS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 9 (AP)—Frederick W. Howell of Dayton, O., was reelected president of the National Baseball Federation at the organization's annual meeting Saturday. Thirty-three cities which have memberships in the federation were represented at the meeting. A decision was reached to use the new National League ball in games during the coming season.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Bates 2, Colby 2.
Mass. Aggies 4, Amherst 2.
New Hampshire 2, West Point 0.
Princeton 2, Williams 1.
Union 5, St. Stephens 1.
Vermont 3, Norwich 1.
Yale 6, Dartmouth 1.

CRAIG WOOD BEATS SMITH

HARLINGEN, Tex., Feb. 9 (AP)—Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., won the $3500 Harlingen open golf tournament yesterday, with a 36-hole score of 136, forcing out Horton Smith of New York by one stroke. First prize was $1000.

DETROIT BACK IN THIRD PLACE

Bruins, Toronto and Chicago Also Triumphed in Week-End Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	20	4	7	102	64	44
Chicago	18	2	9	76	46	38
Detroit	14	4	13	78	69	32
Rangers	12	7	13	75	64	31
Philadelphia	2	2	27	50	132	6

CANADIAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Canadiens	19	4	8	95	66	42
Toronto	16	5	10	68	63	37
Montreal	14	5	12	69	72	33
Americans	12	7	11	52	50	31
Ottawa	6	2	23	58	97	14

RESULTS FEB. 7

Boston 2, Canadiens 1.
Toronto 2, Americans 0.

RESULTS FEB. 8

Detroit 2, Ottawa 0.
Chicago 3, Rangers 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 9—Detroit Falcons scored a handy 2-to-0 decision over the Ottawa Senators in a listless, close-checking game before 8000 Olympia patrons here last night and displaced New York Rangers for third in the United States section of the National Hockey League standing.

After Lewis had scored on Goodfellow's pass four minutes after the start, the home team dropped back to play a defensive game that the visitors could not beat. They had the better of the play throughout, but good goal tending by Beveridge and Dolson kept the scorers at bay until late in the third period. Then Goodfellow, faking passes to his wings, skated through the Ottawa defense to send a terrific shot over Beveridge's shoulder to make it 2 to 0.

Ottawa, minus Leo Bourgeault, and with Frank Finnigan playing on the defense, lacked a really formidable offensive. The Falcons were also short handed, with Sorrell out.

DETROIT — OTTAWA
Lewis, McCabe, lw..rw, Lamb, Gagne, Kinsella
Goodfellow, Hay, Fredrickson, c
c, Cox, Grosvenor
Aurie, Cooper, Filmore, rw..lw, Kilrea, Touhey
Rockburn, McInenly, ld
rd, Finnigan, Art Smith
Noble, Evans, rd.......ld, Alex Smith, Starr
Dolson, g...................................g, Beveridge

Score—Detroit 2, Ottawa 0. Goals—Lewis, Goodfellow, for Detroit. Assists—Goodfellow, for Detroit. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 9—Although Boston Bruins, National Hockey League champions, and Canadiens, world's title holders, played 60 minutes of fast and strenuous hockey here on Saturday night, all the scoring of the game was done inside the first 10 minutes. Canadiens opened the scoring on a Morenz-to-Mondou play, after six minutes had elapsed, but the Bruins beat Hainsworth twice inside the next four minutes to take the lead, which they held until the end despite the strong and constant attacks of the locals. The victory was the second in three games this season that Boston has scored over the Habitants.

The result further strengthened Boston's hold on the leadership of its group in the National League, but despite the loss the Canadiens are still five points ahead of their closest rivals in the Canadian section.

While the Bruins played a strong defensive game after securing the lead, they did not wholly ignore offensive play and the smooth combination of the visitors gave the Canadiens' defense plenty of trouble. Beattie scored the equalizer on a pass from Barry, and then a double pass from Chapman to Harris to Darragh enabled the latter to lift the puck over the prostrate Hainsworth. The Boston defense played strong hockey throughout. The summary:

BOSTON — CANADIENS
Galbraith, Harris, Beattie, lw
rw, Rivers, Wasnie, Larochelle
Welland, Barry, Chapman, c.c, Lepine, Morenz
Clapper, Oliver, Darragh, rw
lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
Owen, Hitchman, ld...rd, S. Mantha, Lesieur
Shore, rd.............................ld, Burke, Leduc
Thompson, g.........................g, Hainsworth

Score—Boston 2, Canadiens 1. Goals—Beattie and Darragh for Boston; Mondou for Canadiens. Assists—Oliver, Chapman and Harris for Boston; Morenz for Canadiens. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Jerry Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The Chicago Black Hawks pushed the New York Rangers out of third place, on the eve of the first long road trip of the latter, yesterday evening, by a score of 3 to 2. It was a defense-players battle for the most part, with three of the goals coming from their sticks. Gardiner made a brilliant display in the nets for Chicago, and was largely responsible for the result.

A sharp angle shot after a dash by Frank Boucher scored the first goal for the Rangers a minute after the start, but a return goal came off Wentworth's stick a minute and a half later. Then both sides tried in vain to score until well into the second session when "Stew" Adams passed to March, in front of the net, and the latter put Chicago ahead.

Big "Ching" Johnson scored one of his rare goals, his first in the Garden this season, to tie the score once more early in the third session, but Helge Bostrom put his team ahead again with a long shot from the blue line which Roach failed to see.

CHICAGO — NEW YORK
Romnes, Adams, Gottselig, Arbour, lw
rw, W. Cook, Thompson, Dillon, Jerwa
DesJardins, T. Cook, Somers, c
c, Boucher, Murdoch, Jerwa
Ingram, March, Couture, rw
lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Dillon
Abel, Bostrom, ld..rd, Peters, Jerwa, Regan
Wentworth, Graham, rd
ld, Johnson, Jerwa, Keeling
Gardiner, g ....g, Roach

Score—Chicago 3, New York 2. Goals—Wentworth, March, Bostrom for Chicago; Boucher, Johnson for New York. Assist—Adams for Chicago. Referees—F. J. Ion and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 9 — The local Maple Leafs further consolidated their position in second place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League by defeating the New York Americans, here Saturday night, 2 to 0. The shutout was the eighth of the season scored by the locals and the fourth they have given the Americans in five games, the first two being scoreless overtime ties. The victory enabled the Leafs to gain two points on the leading Canadiens, who lost to Boston, and the same number on the idle third-place Maroons, and it was a severe setback to the Americans' chances of securing a playoff position.

The "kid" line of Primeau, Conacher and Jackson, was in action when the goals were scored, one in the first period and the other in the second. Jackson scored both, Primeau had an assist on each and Conacher had an assist on the first. Neither goal could be charged to Worters as on both his view was blocked by one or more team mates. He played a brilliant game throughout, as did Chabot at the other end. Dutton, Ayres and Himes were the best for the Americans and Blair, Primeau, Jackson and Clancy were the pick of the winners. The summary:

TORONTO — AMERICANS
Cotton, Jackson, lw
rw, Patterson, Carson, McVeigh
Blair, Primeau, c...c, Burch, Himes, Hughes
Bailey, Conacher, rw
lw, Emms, Sheppard, Massecar
Day, ld...................rd, Dutton, Simpson
Clancy, Horner, rd..........ld, Ayres, Brydge
Chabot, g.................................g, Worters

Score—Toronto 2, Americans 0. Goals—Jackson 2 for Toronto. Assists—Primeau 2 and Conacher for Toronto. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and W. A. Shaver. Time—three 20m. periods.

PENN GIVEN FOURTH STRAIGHT SETBACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 9—In a contest decided by foul tossing, Cornell University handed the University of Pennsylvania its fourth straight defeat in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race here Saturday afternoon, 31 to 27. The winners converted 17 foul tosses, while Penn lost four men during the game on personal fouls.

James N. Peterson '31, Pennsylvania center, was high point man of the game with four goals from the floor and a like number from the foul line. G. C. Furman '31, Cornell left guard, was close behind Peterson with 11 points. Furman converted seven foul throws and two goals from the floor. Penn led at half time, 14 to 13.

CORNELL — PENNSYLVANIA
Hatkoff, Reed, lf..rg, Tanseer, Christ, Riblett
Zahn, rf...................................lg, Ushka
Schreuder, c...........................c, Peterson
Furman, Donovan, lg..........rf, Ullrich, Hale
Lipinski, rg..........lf, Sander, Prager, Mazo

Score—Cornell University 31, University of Pennsylvania 27. Goals from floor—Zahn 2, Furman 2, Hatkoff, Schreuder, Lipinski for Cornell; Peterson 4, Tanseer 3, Sander, Ullrich, Hale for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Furman 7, Lipinski 4, Hatkoff 3, Zahn 3 for Cornell; Peterson 4, Ullrich, Hale, Ushka for Pennsylvania. Referee—Risley. Umpires—Norton and Kennedy.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	21	3	10	75	49	45
Windsor	18	5	11	98	78	41
London	16	3	13	65	54	35
Cleveland	15	5	13	83	75	35
Pittsburgh	12	6	14	72	82	30
Detroit	13	1	19	61	77	27
Syracuse	8	3	23	77	115	19

RESULTS FEB. 7

Buffalo 2, Detroit 0.
Pittsburgh 5, Syracuse 1.

RESULTS FEB. 8

Pittsburgh 1, Cleveland 1, overtime.
Detroit 3, Syracuse 2.

OLYMPICS LOSE TO BISONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Feb. 9—Detroit Olympics fell before the speedy Buffalo Bisons in an International Hockey League game here Saturday night. The final score was 2 to 0. Buffalo scored its two goals in the third period after being held off effectively in the first and second periods by the visitors. Martin and Bogardis did the scoring. Three members of the Detroit club were missing, Hoffinger, Spring and Herbert.

DETROIT DEFEATS STARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 9—Detroit Olympics gained a 3-to-2 decision over Syracuse Stars in an exciting International Hockey League game played here Sunday. Syracuse fans took exception to a ruling of Referee Lafiamme in disallowing a goal scored by the local team in the third period and attacked him after the game.

YELLOW JACKETS TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 9—Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets and Cleveland Indians battled to a 1-to-1 overtime tie in an International League game here Sunday. The one point collected by Cleveland enabled that club to move into a tie with London Tecumsehs for third place in the standing.

END LOSING STREAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 9—Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets broke a three-game losing streak here Saturday night by defeating Syracuse Stars 5 to 1. The Pittsburgh club scored once in the first period, twice in the second and twice in the third. Syracuse's only goal came in the second period.

ALLISON DEFEATS CLIFFORD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Only one of the semifinal round matches was completed on Saturday, in the United States Class C squash tennis championship at the City Athletic Club. Crosby A. Allison, captain of the champion Crescent Athletic Club team, who plays No. 2 in that aggregation, won his way to the final round over D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club, after losing the initial game, by a score of 9—15, 18—14, 15—4, 15—7. But the other match, between Theodore H. Hendrickson, No. 1 of the new champions, and William E. Coyle, Montclair Athletic Club, was halted in the fourth game, after Coyle was leading at two games to one, and the latter may be forced to withdraw, unless the committee in charge, headed by Lester Milius, after consultation with the national officials, decide to await his ability to complete the match at a later date. Coyle was leading at 15—8, 14—17, 15—11, and was trailing at 5—9, when a slip made it impossible for the Montclair lad to continue. Hendrickson refused to accept a default, and the matter was left to the officials.

OLYMPIC TRIAL FINALS JULY 15-16

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The track and field committee of the American Olympic body has announced the final trials to select the team to represent the United States would be held in Chicago July 15 and 16, 1932, probably at Soldier Field. The committee voted to recommend to the Olympic Games Committee the appointment of one coach and named Lawson Robertson of the University of Pennsylvania, coach of the 1928 Olympic team, as its selection. The track and field committee also decided to recommend the appointment of Fred L. Steers of Chicago as chairman of the women's track and field committee. Joseph T. England of Baltimore was elected permanent chairman of the track and field organization.

DEEGAN TO SUCCEED RHODY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Jack Deegan, New York University lacrosse captain, has been appointed lacrosse coach at College of the City of New York for the coming season, it was announced Saturday by Prof. Walter Williamson, faculty manager of athletics. Deegan succeeds Mike Rhody, who resigned because of pressure of other work.

PEGGY WATTLES WINS FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. Feb. 9—Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, N. Y., the medalist, defeated Mrs. H. D. Sterrett of Hutchinson, Kan., 3 and 2, to win the annual women's club championship at the Bayshore Golf Club, Saturday.

LYMBRUNE LEAPS 236 FEET

REVELSTOKE, B. C., Feb. 9 (AP)—L. Lymbrune, of Revelstoke, competing under conditions considered poor, leaped 236 feet in the ski contests here yesterday, just four feet behind the recognized world's amateur record of 240 feet, held by Nels Nelson.

DURST RELEASED TO ST. PAUL

The Boston Red Sox let another veteran go Saturday, when they released outright Cedric Durst, outfielder, to the St. Paul club of the American Association. Durst came to the Sox from the New York Yankees in a trade for Charlie Ruffing.

Thrilling Victory Gained by Wales

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 9—By a thrilling last-minute try, Wales gained a well-earned football victory over Scotland, 13 points to 8, at Cardiff, Feb. 7, in a keen, gripping game, which should have done much to appease a number of critics of the handling code, who have recently been protesting against the "dullness of present-day international contests." Wales is now making a bold bid for the Rugby championship, and, at present, heads the standing with three points, Scotland and France being second with two each, England third with one, and Ireland last with nil. But England and Ireland both have a game in hand.

The Welsh selectors adopted a confident policy of fielding against Scotland, the same 15 which so narrowly missed defeating England at Twickenham three weeks ago in a game which ended in a draw at 11 points each. The Scottish team showed several changes from that which had previously shown disappointing form in just beating France, 6 points to 4. A huge crowd of enthusiastic and typically vociferous Welshmen were given an early opportunity of giving vent to their feelings, for within three minutes of the start a fine rhythmic passing movement by the home three-quarter line ended in Morley dashing over the line near the corner flag. Bassett failed with a goal kick from a difficult angle, but Wales had gained a valuable three points lead. The Welsh team continued to be the chief attackers, but, following a sudden rush by the Scottish three-quarters, Crichton-Miller showed splendid opportunism at the end of 20 minutes of play by snapping up the ball, scoring a try, which, however, was not converted into a goal.

At halftime the score still stood 3 points each, though Wales had shown the best form. Scotland went ahead soon after the resumption when MacPherson took a pass from Lind and after a tricky run gave Crichton-Miller a chance to score his second try. Allen kicked a goal, giving the visitors the lead, 8 to 3. Wales rallied strongly and after several attacks had been broken up by the sterling Scottish tackling, Watckyn-Thomas emerged from the forwards, seized the ball and flung himself over the line for a gallant try. Bassett, with a simple goal kick, brought the scores level.

Wales continued to assert its superiority, giving the opposing defense an anxious time, and, as the final whistle drew near, Boon in a desperate effort punted over the Scottish goal line and won the sprint for a touchdown to score a try to which Bassett added to the goal points amid tremendous enthusiasm, hat throwing and no little patriotic singing on the part of the spectators.

The Welsh forwards came through the game with flying colors and Bassett showed brilliant form. In attack the backplay of both sides was patchy, but was relieved periodically by fine passing movements, and tackling was of the first order throughout. The summary:

WALES — SCOTLAND
Skym, f...f, Allan
H. Day, f...................................f, Rughead
T. Day, f................................f, Mackintosh
Arthur, f.....................................f, Walker
Jenkins, f....................................f, Beattie
Pender, f.......................................f, Welsh
Lemon, f......................................f, Wilson
Watckyn-Thomas, f..........f, Crichton-Miller
Powell, sh...................................sh, Nelson
Bowcott, fh.......................................fh, Lind
Boon, lw......................................rw, Wood
Jones-Davies, lc.........................rc, Simmers
Davey, rc.............................lc, MacPherson
Morley, rw.....................................lw, Smith
Bassett, fb.................................fb, Langrish

Score—Wales 13 points, Scotland 8. Tries—Morley, Boon, Thomas for Wales. Crichton-Miller 2 for Scotland. Placed goals—Bassett 2 for Wales; Allan, for Scotland. Referee—J. E. Bott, England. Time—Two 40m. periods.

SYRACUSE SWIMMERS OUTCLASSED BY NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 9—Taking all first and second places with only one exception, the United States Naval Academy swimmers easily defeated Syracuse University here Saturday night, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet, 60 to 11. In the waterpolo game, the Navy also won handily, 57 to 23.

Capt. Joseph B. Wohl '31 was the only Syracuse man to win either a first or second and he won the 150-yard backstroke by three-quarters of a length. Otherwise, the Navy men won all firsts and second positions with ease.

In waterpolo Syracuse was also completely outclassed, Capt. Byron J. Topol '31 being the only Orangeman able to score. Topol accounted for 20 of his team's 23 points. B. K. Atkins '32, with three touch goals for 15 points, was the Navy's high scorer. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Thompson, Navy; second, Davis, Navy; third, J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse. Time—24 1-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Thompson, Navy; second, P. H. Ashworth '31, Navy; third, L. M. Sutherland '31, Syracuse. Time—56s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Tie between L. M. Mustin '32 and P. H. Ashworth '31, Navy; third, J. H. Rich '32, Syracuse. Time—2m. 34 3-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. M. Mustin '32, Navy; second, J. T. West '32, Navy; third, C. C. Breen '32, Syracuse. Time—5m. 37 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse; second, S. W. Brown '32, Navy; third, Townsend, Navy. Time—1m. 46s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Jordon, Navy; second, Morton, Navy; third, C. M. Iverson '32, Syracuse. Time—2m. 51s.

Fancy Diving—Won by David McCampbell '33, Navy; second C. C. Lucas '31, Navy; third, V. V. Roseboro '31, Syracuse.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Navy (L. M. Mustin '32, E. L. Jahncke Jr. '33, Thompson, Davis). Time—1m. 40s.

CANADA KEEPS GORDON MEDAL

MONTREAL, Feb. 9—Canada retained possession of the International Gordon Medal against the challenging rinks from the United States curling clubs by a 21-game total score of 305 to 278. The defenders of the international medal play started off with a lead of 12 shots in the four games played in the morning, and in the afternoon contests slowly added to their margin.

APPLEBY WINS, 900 to 541

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Edgar T. Appleby defeated M. C. Wallgren by 300 to 142 in the final block of their 18.2 balkline billiard match Saturday night at the Amateur Billiard Club. The victory gave Appleby a total of 900 points for the three nights of play, against 541 for Wallgren. Appleby ran out his string Saturday night with an unfinished run of 70, the highest of the match.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Annapolis 13, Philadelphia S. C. 9.
Boston A. A. 10, Yale 8.
C. C. N. Y. 11, Hamilton 6.
Columbia 7, St. John's 6.
Norwich 9, McGill 7.
Princeton 12, New York 5.
West Point 15, Lafayette 4.

CURLERS HONOR KERR DUNLOP

Only Two Rinks Unbeaten in 43rd Manitoba Bonspiel at Winnipeg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 9—If Kerr Dunlop of St. Paul, Minn., fails to win a trophy in the forty-third annual bonspiel which is nearing a close here, he will go home fully satisfied with his trip here this winter, for on Saturday night the highest honor that the Manitoba Curling Association confers was bestowed on this genial veteran. Mr. Dunlop was greatly moved when presented with the honorary life membership medal and certificate. P. R. Janz, Elgin, Man., and John Fleming, Winnipeg, were others to be similarly honored.

Only two rinks remained unbeaten at the completion of play Saturday, and they were skipped by R. J. Gourley and Leo Johnson, both of the Strathcona Club, Winnipeg. Gordon Hudson, two-time winner of All-Canada honors, was beaten for the first time by Malcolm Campbell, a veteran of 43 bonspiels. Campbell played a superb game himself, to almost singlehanded defeat the great Hudson.

The jewelry stage has been reached in seven events and Dunlop of St. Paul is in the eights of the Sir John Eaton and Dingwall events. The Minnesotan lost a game in the Free Press event Saturday. The rink from Kitchener, Ont., skipped by R. Hall, was eliminated from all events and returned East without a prize.

The annual ladies' bonspiel in which 60 links competed was concluded Saturday.

Kansas City Now Second in League

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	19	2	8	90	53	38
Kansas City	16	3	10	50	30	32
Chicago	15	2	19	73	61	30
Duluth	13	1	14	56	57	26
Buffalo	12	4	12	50	54	24
Minneapolis	11	2	16	46	66	22
St. Louis	5	0	19	31	95	10

RESULT FEB. 7

Tulsa 4, Duluth 3.

RESULT FEB. 8

Kansas City 3, Chicago 0.
Buffalo 2, Minneapolis 2, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9—Kansas City went into undisputed possession of second place in the American Hockey League last night when the Pla-Mors continued their winning drive toward the championship of the 1930-31 race. The Chicago Shamrocks, who were tied in the runner-up position with the Pla-Mors were the victims of a great Kansas City attack and went down to defeat by a score of 3 to 0. The victory placed Kansas City six points behind the Tulsa Oilers, who are on top of the League with 38 points. The summary:

KANSAS CITY — CHICAGO
Goodman, Ranger, lw.rw, Byrdson, McFayden
Campbell, Mitchell, c......c, Riley, Wiseman
McCormick, Dunfield, rw...lw, Burns, Clayton
Halderson, Healey, ld....rd, Taylor, Burland
McLeod, Jamieson, rd.ld, Headley, MacKenzie
Byrne, g.................................g, Timmins

Score—Kansas City 3, Chicago 0. Goals—Goodman 2, Campbell for Kansas City. Assists—McCormick, Campbell, Jamieson for Kansas City. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 9—Ron Moffatt's goal on a perfectly executed pass from Burr Williams two minutes out in the overtime period gave Tulsa a 4-to-3 victory over Duluth for a clean sweep of the series and the Ice Oilers kept their American Hockey League lead over the second-place Chicago and Kansas City clubs, Saturday night. The summary:

TULSA — DULUTH
Moffatt, Metcalf, LaFrance, lw
rw, Merrill, R. Green
Sheppard, Keats, c..........c, Leswick, Scott
Wakeford, Powell, Marker, rw
lw, Forslund, Mitchell, Wilson
Hansen, Trapp, ld.........rd, Bergl, Gibson
Williams, rd..................................ld, Davis
McCusker, g..................................g, Turner

Score—Tulsa 4, Duluth 3. Goals—Sheppard, Trapp, LaFrance, Moffatt for Tulsa; Leswick 2, Forslund for Duluth. Assists—Leswick, Forslund for Duluth; Keats, Williams 2, for Tulsa. Referee—Ed O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods and two 10m. overtime periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9—Buffalo Majors and Minneapolis Millers indulged in an American Hockey League contest at the Broadway Auditorium last night, which ended in a 2-to-2 tie after two extra periods of play.

MINNEAPOLIS — BUFFALO
Oddson, Lessard, lw...rw, Morrison, St. John
Johnson, O'Neil, c.....c, Thorsteinson, Rennie
Gordon, Collins, DePaul, rw
lw, Bouchard, Heyd, Desy
Redding, Munro, ld........rd, Breen, Contant
Carbol, Coutu, rd........ld, Donnelly, Oatman
Levine, g..................................g, Stark

Score—Minneapolis 2, Buffalo 2. Goals—Oddson, Johnson for Minneapolis; Bouchard 2 for Buffalo. Assists—Morrison, Donnelly and Thorsteinson for Buffalo. Referee—Irving Cleveland. Time—Three 20m. periods and 20m. overtime.

HOEY WINS SNOWSHOE MARATHON

MONTREAL, Feb. 9 (AP)—Frank Hoey of Montreal won the international snowshoe Marathon from Quebec to Montreal, completed yesterday. Hoey won the last lap from Montreal east to La Fontaine Park in 55 minutes, bringing his total elapsed time for the 200 miles from Quebec to 26h. 42m. 40s. Arthur Newton of South Africa finished second in total elapsed time, with 27h. 56m. Joie W. Ray of Chicago finished seventh and Sammy Richman of New York, eighth.

OIOMEN BREAKS COURSE RECORD

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Feb. 9 (AP)—Caspar Oiomen, United States ski jumping champion from Canton, S. D., captured the Palisades' tournament yesterday and broke the hill record with a leap of 151 feet. Oiomen's mark shaded by one inch the old hill record of 150ft. 11in., set Jan. 18 by E. J. Blood of the University of New Hampshire.

TILDEN DEFEATS PARE

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—"Big Bill" Tilden defeated Emmett P. Pare, former western champion, in a hard five-set match here yesterday, 2—6, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2. The match was the last of a series of exhibitions here. Tilden and Pare will resume play in Miami Beach today.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

Annapolis 57, Syracuse 23.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

STYLE HARMONY FOR BUILDINGS AT WASHINGTON

'Architectural Monstrosity' Criticized by Hoover to Be Remodeled

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A plan for remodeling the State, War and Navy Building to conform with the Grecian architecture that predominates in the government buildings here has been tentatively approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

The elaborately ornate gray stone shell of the building will be stripped off and a coat of white stone, styled like that of its neighbors, the Treasury and White House, substituted. The interior of the building will be practically unchanged. The great circular staircases will not be removed and the open fireplaces where many a confidential state document has flickered into ashes since the building was completed in 1888 will be maintained.

Congress authorized the remodeling of the structure and appropriated $3,000,000 for the purpose. The drawings have just been completed by Waddy B. Wood, Washington architect, and are now in the hands of the supervising architect for approval.

When the new War and Navy Building is built, the State Department will be left to occupy the building alone. The Navy Department moved out during the World War, but the building is still known as the "State, War and Navy Building."

President Hoover fostered the proposal to reconstruct the Victorian edifice. Soon after he came into office he characterized the present structure as an "architectural monstrosity."

Only one quarter of the building was constructed for the Fine Arts Commission model. Since all four sections are identical, mirrors were placed at the unfinished sides to reflect the exterior to form an image of the complete building.

National Forests Up 538,048 Acres

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Forest lands approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission during the fiscal year 1930 were larger than ever before. They totaled 538,048 acres, a report transmitted to Congress by Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War and chairman of the commission, shows.

These lands will be administered by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture with watershed protection, demonstration of timber-growing methods and possibilities, and the conservation and development of other public forest values as objectives. The 1930 purchases were confined to 15 eastern states.

Acreage approved since 1912 amounts to 4,258,564 acres and purchases completed total 3,413,293 acres. To meet the needs for replanting some of the cut-over lands, the forest service nursery at Parsons, W. Va., is being enlarged beyond its present capacity of 2,000,000 trees a year.

Cornell to Offer 2000-Mile Course

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 8—At the close of its regular summer session this year Cornell University will offer a field course in geology and geography which will cover approximately 2000 miles through regions of remarkable scenic beauty, according to announcement today.

Prof. O. D. von Engeln, geographer, geologist and author of textbooks on physical geography which are widely used in the schools and colleges, will direct the expedition, designed for present and prospective teachers of the natural sciences from New York State and New England, although other qualified persons will be admitted.

The trip will last from Aug. 15 to 29, and will afford the group an opportunity for studying territory in the Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Valley, mines of southern Quebec, lake district of Maine, White Mountains, Green Mountains, Helderberg Mountains and Howe's Caverns.

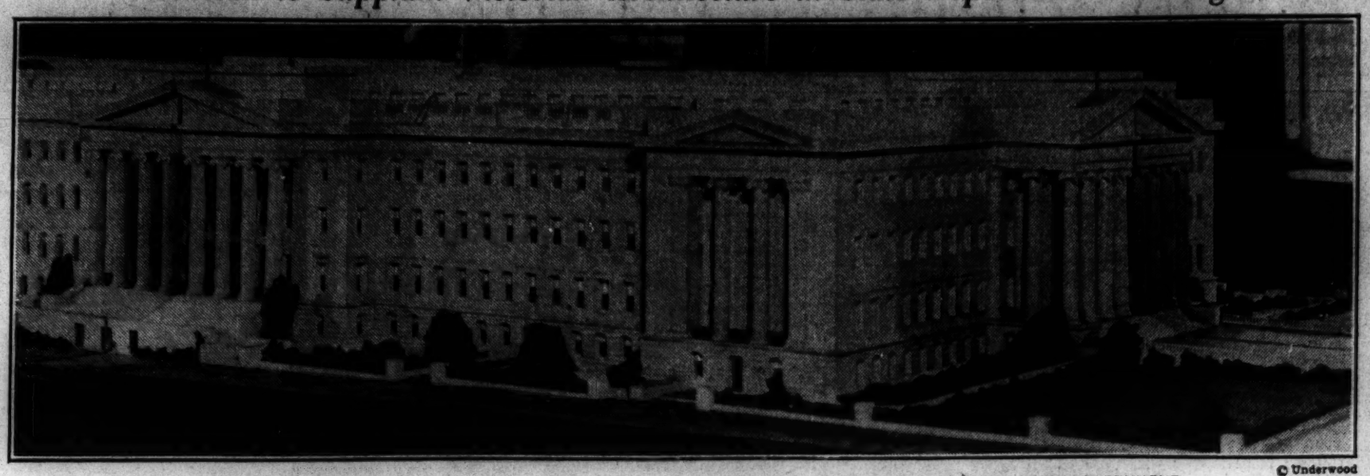
The party will travel most of the way by motorbus. There will be water excursions at the Thousand Islands and through Au Sable Chasm.

The chief objective of the party will be to study systematically the geologic and geographic phenomena along the route. For persons who have had no training, the course will provide a general introduction to regional geography, physiography, general and glacial geology, through field experience under guidance of competent instructors. For those who have had college courses in the subjects, it will provide an opportunity to refer their general knowledge to specific phenomena and acquaint them with the nature of the evidence available for elucidation of geopraphic and geologic problems.

QUESADA SEEKS PRESIDENCY

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 8 (By U. P.)—Manuel Castro Quesada, Costa Rican minister to Washington, left for New York yesterday after announcing his intention of returning here within six months to enter the presidential campaign.

Grecian to Supplant Victorian Architecture in State Department Building



MODEL OF DESIGN TENTATIVELY ACCEPTED BY THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS OF THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT © Underwood

Tern 'Commutes' Each Season Between Arctic and Antarctic

Frigid Zone Variety Flies About 20,000 Miles Every Year; Many Other Kinds of Birds Found in Alaska Despite Northern Situation

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONTRARY to general opinion, Alaska is rich in both bird and plant life. The extensive seacoast, the wide variety of climate and topography, make favorable conditions for a diversity of flora and fauna. To be sure, there are no streams of birds passing through, as in the case of more southern regions, but in its own right Alaska is possessed of a plenitude of feathered denizens.

Along the coast many sea birds are found, gulls by the thousands—herring gulls and kittiwakes—terns, shearwaters, cormorants, a variety of sea ducks, murres, auklets, seaparrots, stormy petrels, and the smaller albatrosses.

Gulls persistently follow the ships through the winding channels among the forest-clad islands of southeastern Alaska, but after passing the Icy Straits into the open waters of the Pacific they disappear. Soon, however, their place in the wake of the ship is taken by shearwaters, "goonies" the sailors call them, dipping, turning, now just flecking the crest of the waves, now swinging in wide circles, banking their long, slender wings like the most skillful aviators, the very symbols of facile and graceful motion.

However much one may admire the skill of the gull on the wing, close observation of the shearwater will win unbounded admiration. They are by far the most perfect exemplification of the poetry of motion that I have ever observed. Shearwaters are dressed in suits of dull black, with a broad band of white across the tail, and over the eye there is a light streak. While the body is the size of the herring gull, the long wings give the bird a much larger appearance.

Well out in the Gulf of Alaska, stormy petrels came about the ship, touching the waves with the lightness of a snowflake, swinging out on rapid wing, always in motion, the very spirit of the stormy deep.

Find Arctic Terns

Along the Gulkana River, far in the interior of Alaska, between the Alaskan and coast ranges of mountains, we found arctic terns in great numbers. They are skillful fishermen, and they dart about in swift flight, with their shrill cries as though exultant over their success.

This bird nests still farther north on the tundra above the arctic circle, and winters in the far-away antarctic, necessitating a journey of more than 10,000 miles. It seems incredible that a bird will travel 20,000 miles annually between its summer and winter quarters, yet such is the habit of the arctic tern and of the golden plover as well.

The dress of the arctic tern is much like that of the sooty tern, the common variety of the Atlantic coast. The underparts are white, the back and wings gray, and the head has a black crown.

The gulls on the Gulkana and other inland rivers feast to repletion on the salmon which struggle up these rapid waters for hundreds of miles, for the purpose of depositing their eggs in fresh water, in the bed of some river or lake.

Two birds which I have observed with keen interest in Alaska are the golden and the bald eagles. Living among the towering crags of the mountains along the coast, the bald eagle finds its food supply about the shore. It is a persistent fish eater. The golden eagle is a denizen of the interior. With its great strength and talons, it is a formidable menace to mountain sheep, rabbits, and the young of caribou and deer.

So keen of vision are these eagles that from a great height they are able to search out their prey far below. In the McKinley Park we saw them circling high above the uplands which border the Savage River, adding a definite note of wilderness to the isolated regions.

Ravens in Hills

Ravens also inhabit these mountain heights. Along the Richardson Trail we saw families of these "messengers of mourning," their melancholy croakings sounding more like the deep-toned utterances of a bullfrog than like the cries of birds. Ravens seem like gigantic crows, which they much resemble in habits. Numerous magpies also dwell in the interior, in their fantastic suits of iridescent black and green mingled with white, closely resembling their congeners of the western states. They are, however, notably smaller, and with shorter tails.

Bird life in Alaska is by no means confined to birds of prey and sea wanderers. Many songsters, the dainty ornaments of the field and garden, enliven the short summer. I found a green-throated humming bird extracting the nectar from the flowers in a garden near Fairbanks, far in the interior. On the mountain back of Juneau we found the dainty, golden-crowned kinglets flitting about amid the gloom of the spruce forest, uttering their characteristic notes, zee, zee, as merrily as when I find them in New England woods.

Chickadees, two varieties, the brown-backed and the long-tailed, proclaimed their presence by their cheery calls, so familiar that there was no mistaking the identity of this family, although both were strangers to me.

That woodland sprite, the winter wren, was also found, darting in and out of the thick underbrush, now and then uttering snatches of its queer lyrical song. Robin is there, too, although in a somewhat different dress than our familiar bird of the temperate zone.

The dress is somewhat darker than the common variety, a characteristic observed in many species found in this northern clime. Perhaps this results from living in a climate where there is much rainfall and comparatively few sunshiny days. Song sparrows are found along the coast, and they, too, have so dark a dress that one might easily mistake their identity.

Other sparrows are numerous. Near the arctic circle we found the Alaska chippy, the tree sparrow, the fox sparrow, and what is known locally as the intermediate, a common variety here. It has two white stripes over the crown, much like the white-crowned; but it is a smaller bird and not so well groomed.

Three warblers were found in the same locality, the myrtle, the yellow, and the water thrush. The last-named alone is the counterpart of the eastern bird, while the myrtles and yellow warblers were somewhat modified in their dress. A few miles out from Juneau, near the Mendenhall Glacier, hermit thrushes were carrying on their domestic affairs apparently as happily as do the denizens of the pines of Maine.

Song Season Passed

They, too, differ slightly in dress from our familiar songster, but there is no mistaking them. Unfortunately, the season of song was passed and we heard only the call notes of these songsters, with an occasional snatch of melody, probably for the most part the effort of this year's nestlings. Already—mid-August—several varieties have started southward and the coming frosts soon will hasten the departure of all but the permanent residents, grouse, ptarmigans, Canada jays, and owls.

To Circle City we journeyed for a glimpse of the mighty Yukon and the country near the arctic circle. Soon after arriving at this old trading post, while searching with my binoculars the far shore of the river in quest of living objects, I was attracted by what seemed like the ribs of an old ship sticking up above a sandbar, spaced at equal intervals and appearing quite conventional.

A moment's observation, however, developed the fact that they were not stationary, but shifting about. The conclusion was immediately reached that these were birds, and then I knew them to be what I had so much wished to see, sand-hill cranes. There they were, just a dozen, old and young, resting now on one foot, now on the other, at ease, as it were, and scarcely a mile distant. A keen desire for nearer inspection seized me.

Inquiry of the factor of the trading post developed that an Aleut Indian who a few moments before had come up the river in a fast-moving sea-sled was available for the purpose. In less than five minutes I was afloat with the Indian for a pilot, and as the current was rapid we were soon near the cranes. Meantime the young birds of the flock developed playful traits, running at each other with outspread wings, like ostriches, jumping and dancing about as though in the joy of wild abandon.

When within 40 rods, we shut off the motor and awaited developments. The adult birds, suspicious of our presence, began to move warily about, and presently, as we looked, the entire flock sedately walked, two by two, into the willow bushes bordering the sand bar. They seemed desirous of maintaining a dignified demeanor, for there was nothing hurried about their movements.

But when, our curiosity satisfied, the motor started again, up they flew in a united band, their long necks stretched out like arrows pointing the direction of their flight. Swinging out over the river, they headed upstream to a point opposite the settlement, then swung in a great circle as one bird, headed downstream, and in a perfect "V" formation straightened out as though for a long flight.

The Lapland longspur we did not locate. Along the trails, both the Steese and the Richardson, we were always on the lookout for this rare and beautiful songster, but in vain. Burroughs found them when north with the Harriman expedition, but that was earlier in the season, and perhaps they had already started south at the time of our visit. We saw many varieties of birds that we were unable to identify, enough to satisfy us that the birds of Alaska are both plentiful and varied. But on a hurried trip, as ours was of necessity, one is often limited to a passing glimpse of many a phase of nature well worthy of a closer inspection.

Fleet at Panama for the War Game

PANAMA CITY, Pan. Feb. 9 (AP)—The fleet's in and Panama City's narrow streets are thronged with crowds of white-clad American sailors as the first thousand come to this town on shore leave. From now until the annual United States Navy war games end late next month there will be approximately 130,000 sailors in this region.

Yesterday numerous craft of the scouting fleet were clustered along the Balboa docks, others were on the Atlantic side awaiting transit through the canal, and along the entire route of the great waterway were others passing through to Pacific waters, where the maneuvers will take place.

The naval dirigible Los Angeles is tied up most of the time to the U. S. S. Patoka, her mast ship, awaiting her part in the defense of the canal, and the battle fleet is on its way from the Pacific Coast to simulate attack upon this important world waterway.

When all are here there will be approximately 130 craft—in other words, all of the United States fleet except the Asiatic squadron.

PETAIN COMMANDS FRENCH AIR FORCES

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP)—Marshal Petain, defender of Verdun during the World War, today became official head of the aerial defense of all French territory under a decree signed by President Doumergue at a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

General Weygand, hitherto chief of staff and formerly the right hand man of Marshal Foch, succeeds Petain as vice-president of the war council, a post which confirms him as the second most important soldier of France. General Gamelin replaces General Weygand as chief of staff, and General Bineau becomes first assistant chief and inspector-general of the armies.

World Bank Seeks to Start Gold Flow

BASEL, Switz., Feb. 9 (AP) — The knotty question of gold clearings, transfers and accumulation of the world's reserves leads the agenda of an important conference scheduled for today.

Directors of the Bank for International Settlements and governors of national banks of issue will debate this problem, seeking to find some way of starting the motion of the great stocks of gold in such countries as the United States and France, which have a surplus, toward countries suffering from depreciation of gold stocks.

With such a scheme they would keep in mind the minimum transfer and insurance costs, with the maximum security of investment.

Action toward this goal was taken Jan. 19, when directors of the Settlements Bank organized a special department to assemble information on the question.

Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, was understood at last month's meeting to have signified France's desire to reach a workable agreement with countries which have depleted stocks of the yellow metal.

Director of the International Bank and governors of national banks of issue held an informal meeting yesterday to prepare the agenda.

MINERALS BAR TRANSMITTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 9—After three years of experimentation, radio engineers have been forced to abandon the project of a transmitter on the summit of Mount Beacon at Beacon, N. Y. They blame mineral deposits in the mountain and adverse weather conditions at the high elevation of 1700 feet for the failure of the system to operate satisfactorily. Station WOKO has been moved to Albany where the transmitter is being established.

Fossils of Hitherto Unknown Animals Brought Back by Harvard Expedition

Dr. Percy Raymond Reports That British Columbia Area Revealed Not Only Shells and Skeletons But Minute Organisms Not Usually Preserved

Two weeks spent in the almost impassable Burgess Pass, near Kicking Horse Valley, British Columbia, has resulted in the obtaining of some fifty drawers of extremely valuable fossils. The expedition was headed by Dr. Percy E. Raymond, professor of paleontology at Harvard University, and included three graduate students, H. C. Stetson, W. E. Shevill and C. H. Burgess.

In 1909, Dr. C. D. Walcott found in the Burgess Pass trail, a block of shale, containing peculiar fossil forms. Realizing that this block of stone had been brought down by a snow-slide from the slope between Mt. Field and Mt. Wapta, he returned in the season of 1910 and examined every layer above the trail until the fossiliferous seam was discovered.

What he found was unique in the history of paleontology. Not only were many hitherto unknown animals discovered, but in many instances the anatomy of the soft parts and internal organs could still be deciphered because of the peculiar fine-grained texture of the shale. Usually it is only the hard, durable parts of organisms that are preserved, such as shells and skeletons.

In that locality, however, the most delicate organs of these small marine invertebrate animals were retained. The fossils are pressed flat, so that the animal is represented by only a thin film, which is fortunately darker than the rock, and usually shiny. The organs of the animal are often preserved as a glistening silvery surface, even to the fine details of structure. This exhibition of minute fleshy structure hitherto unknown is one of the chief contributions of the locality.

The geologic horizon is Cambrian, the oldest rock in which any trace of life has been found; therefore this fauna of the locality is of particular interest in shedding a little light on the structure of a few of the earliest inhabitants of this earth.

Dr. Walcott described some 21 species of marine plants and over 80 kinds of previously unknown animals from specimens obtained in this quarry. They range from delicate things like jellyfishes through the sponges, annelid worms and trilobites with the appendages preserved, to specialized crustaceans which no one had suspected of having existed so long ago. In spite of all that has been done in studying this fauna, much remains to be learned about it; hence the desire of the museum to have its own collection.

The quarry is high up on the ridge above the pass, near the village of Field. The Harvard party and its pack train went over the pass on the first possible day of the season. The camp site, at 7000 feet, was the only nearly flat place to be found, not covered deeply with snow. Several days were spent in snow shovelling on a shelf of the mountainside some 150 by 20 feet. After blasting away some 18 feet of overhanging bedrock, the work of picking over the large amount of broken rock, splitting up the pieces in search of fossils, was comparatively easy. Two trips to the village of Field with the pack train saw the collection boxed in a freight car bound for Harvard, where the party is now engaged in a minute examination and study of the material.

GERMANS PLAN NEW SHIP LINE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 8 (By U.P.)—Dr. Hugo Stinnes, German financier and industrialist, conferred yesterday with Minister of Labor Lindolfo Collor, and is understood to have discussed the possibility of a new shipping line between Germany and Brazil as well as the establishment of a German coastwise steamer service.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Adventures of Chimes and Chauncey

The Lonesome Rattlesnake

By FRANK DOWSETT

"BR-R-R-R! Rattle! Rattle! Br-r-r-r"! Chauncey gasped. "What was that?" he asked his sister Chimes. She had jumped behind a greasewood bush.

The two pups were enjoying a midday ramble over the sandy wilderness of the Mohave Desert of California, which so recently had become their home.

"Br-r-r-r! Rattle Rattle Br-r-r-r!"

The sound threatened to end the pups' enjoyment. Chauncey's ears flapped as he swung his head wildly from side to side, trying to locate the maker of the strange noise.

"What could it be?"

A loud laugh sounded. Then a small pointed head rose above a big rock right at Chauncey's side. The tiny head, with two frowning eyes, rose slowly. Higher and higher, it rose, until Chauncey thought he neverd had seen such a long neck.

The pup forgot his fright; he was so surprised.

"Where did you get such a long neck?" he asked.

"Neck?" The tiny pointed head looked down. Then its mouth opened, and a thin tongue shot in and out quite gayly. "That is not my neck. That is my body. You see, I am a snake—a Diamond Back Rattlesnake."

"Oh!" said Chimes in a doubtful tone. She came out of her place of concealment behind the greasewood bush. "I suppose," she said politely, "your name comes from the dark olive diamonds on your back."

* * *

"That is true," the snake replied, and, turning his body, he added proudly, "I hope you noticed the beautiful yellow borders, too." Each diamond on his back was framed in yellow.

"Sorry I frightened you with my warning rattle," the snake apologized, "but it is the only way I can keep people from stepping on me."

"Oh, that's all right now." Chauncey was trying to get his tail from between his legs without attracting too much attention. "But tell me, how did you make that funny buzzing rattle?" he asked.

"With these buttons on my tail," the snake replied. Obligingly he put his tail over the edge of the rock, and waved it rapidly from side to side.

"Br-r-r-r! Rattle! Rattle! Br-r-r-r!"

Chauncey shivered.

"That is enough," he said gruffly.

"I was only showing you," said the snake. There was a hurt look in his green eyes, as he wound his body into circles, like a coil of rope, with one end sticking up in the air. On that end was his head.

"Dear me," sighed the snake, "I am always being misunderstood."

"Please don't look so sad," said Chimes with quick sympathy.

"Mine is a sad life," the snake replied. "I would like to be sociable, but I simply cannot help rattling my tail buttons—and that frightens people away."

"I know how it is," Chimes replied soothingly. "When I am happy I have to wag my tail."

"And," continued the snake, encouraged by Chimes' attentive manner, "these hard plates over my eyes make me look so ferocious, which, really, is not my nature."

"What are the plates for?" Chimes asked, inspecting the two shining scales that served the snake as eyebrows.

"To keep the sun out of my eyes," the snake replied, "when I take my sun bath on a rock in the heat of the day."

"Quite convenient," remarked Chauncey.

"Yes, I like hot summer days," the snake said, cheerfully. "Sunlight is good for all of us," he added, with the air of one giving authoritative advice.

"So the Horned Toad told me," Chimes remarked.

"Ah, you know the Horned Toad?" said the snake. "He is, you know, a relative of mine—a distant relative."

"How interesting!" cried Chimes, and then gayly: "Can you do tricks like the Horned Toad?"

"Not right off," the snake replied, once more sad. He wanted to be entertaining. "Of course," he added wistfully, "I can rattle the buttons on my tail."

"Stop," cried Chauncey in alarm. "We know that trick already. Don't you know any others?"

"Well," said the snake, thinking hard, "I can grow a new front tooth every three months." He opened his mouth wide. "See," he said, "there is a new one just ready to push the old one out."

Chauncey gasped. "Goodness, gracious me," he exclaimed, "your front tooth is as long as mine."

The snake yawned. His mouth opened so wide that the pups expected it to turn inside out. It came back into shape, however.

"Your front tooth seems quite lose," Chimes remarked.

"It appears that way," the snake replied, "but the reason is the double joint in my jawbone."

The snake smiled happily. "That is a trick I had quite forgotten about."

* * *

"What else can you do?" Chimes asked.

Sadly, the snaked waved his head from side to side. He saw his small bag of tricks quickly emptied by Chimes' persistent questions.

"Let me see," he said. He leaned his chin on the topmost of his quivering coils. And then: "Oh, I can change my skin three times every season; that is, in the spring, summer and fall."

He looked hopefully at Chimes. She should be impressed with that trick.

She was.

"Oh, how fashionable," Chimes exclaimed, her feminine heart fluttering. "A new dress with shoes and hat to match every spring, summer and fall." The pup was awed by such a bulging wardrobe.

"This is my fall season suit that I have on now," the snake said with an effort to be casual. He was tremendously flattered by Chimes' delighted exclamations. "My summer skin," he added, "is over there by that brown rock. It was getting quite shabby, so I cast it off."

Chimes ran over to the brown rock. On the sand was a silvery, transparent skin, now stiff and dry in the sun's heat. Faintly Chimes could see the markings—dark olive diamonds with yellow borders. The skin looked like a silk sleeve, whose threads had parted, allowing gaping holes to appear.

"I suppose he was in such a hurry to get into his fall skin," Chimes surmised, looking at the holes.

She ran back. The snake now held his head erect, and puffed up his neck. He could not remember when he had been so happy. He was so eager to please sociable Chimes that he was with difficulty holding back a surprise—the last trick in his bag.

Excitedly he proclaimed his surprise to Chimes, quite forgetful of Chauncey.

"I can grow three new buttons on my tail every year."

Chauncey jumped up.

"I've heard enough about your tail," he announced indignantly. "I am going home."

Chimes watched her brother loping away.

"I had better go too," she said.

The snake looked quite crestfallen. His surprise had spoiled everything. Chimes thought he was going to cry. She was touched.

"Oh, but I will come back to see you again," she called, as she ran after her hasty brother.

School Books of the Long Ago

WHEN the little boys and girls of the Pilgrim Fathers went to school in the early days of our country's life their first book wasn't really a book at all. Instead of being made of paper, it was made of wood. How odd it sounds to talk of a wooden book!

This long-ago schoolbook was made out of a piece of smooth flat wood about as long as your hand and about as wide as three of your fingers. On one side was pasted a piece of paper on which the A B C's were printed. There were also a few simple parts of words and the Lord's Prayer. On the other side of the "page" there was a picture of the King of England. Some of these old books had the picture of a bird instead of that of the King. There was only one page in the whole book.

Great care was taken to keep this odd book from wearing out. Both sides of the page were neatly covered with horn which was something like isinglass. Because of this, the book was called the "hornbook."

There was another very interesting book used by colonial school children a little later. It was called the "New England Primer." For about two hundred years American school children studied their lessons in this book. If your great-great-grandfather and great-great-grandmother went to school in America, it is most likely that they had a book of this kind.

This primer was very religious. It was sometimes called the "Little Bible of New England." There were many verses and rhymes in it, too. The jingle which we still say about the days of the month, "Thirty days hath September," etc., comes from these long-ago times. Isn't it interesting to think of little children saying this same rhyme more than three hundred years ago?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to February Calendar Puzzle:

Skating, tobogganing, shinny, hockey, curling, sliding, skiing.

Feeding Time

The corner of a garden bright,
Three eager pups, a lively sight,
To feed them is Ted's great delight.

"Yum-yum," says Spot, "smells good to me,"
While Squib, the speediest of the three,
With small red tongue laps greedily.

Their mother wise, young Lady Dee
Is close at hand to oversee,
And offer counsel to all three.

"Ted's a REAL boy," thinks Lady Dee,
"He loves my pups and presently
He'll find a bone to give to me."

A. B. D.

Happy Days in a Sod House

"TELL us a story, Aunt Peggy." Four eager children gathered around with expectant faces. Aunt Peggy drew little Alice May onto her lap and asked, "Shall it be a true story or a make-believe?"

"Oh, a true story, a really truly one, please, not a once-upon-a-time-story."

"When I was a little girl," began Aunt Peggy, "what kind of a house do you suppose I lived in? A sod house. You don't know what a sod house is do you? Well, my father, your granduncle, you know, moved to a new country which was all prairie. It was hard to get lumber or brick or stone to build a house, so Father took his breaking plow and turned the sod of the prairie over in wide, flat pieces just right for making a house.

"The grass roots were so closely woven together in the soil that the sod did not break as it was plowed, but had to be cut to make it the right size to use in building. And when enough was cut Father hitched up our two little white mules and drove to town to get some lumber for the framework of the house.

"After the framework was built, the sod was laid in just like bricks. Then the roof was shingled so that the house would keep nice and dry, and the walls were plastered. Some of our neighbors did not shingle their roofs, nor plaster their houses, and some did not even have a floor.

"There was a little cellar under our house and to get into this we had to lift a trapdoor in the floor and then climb down a ladder.

"What good times we children had in this little house which had only one room! A stairway began right in the middle of the floor and led up to a big square hole in the ceiling, which was made of boards. The other side of the boards was the floor of what we called the 'upstairs.'

"On rainy days or cold days in winter, my big brother, who is your Uncle Duff now, used to go upstairs and rummage among the things stored under the sloping eaves until he found enough to use in playing store.

"There were many interesting things in the boxes under the eaves but we could not play with all of them. Mother's wedding dress was there, just as she had worn it. Some pictures of her mother and grandmother and grandfather were there, too, and some beads and brooches that we were sometimes allowed to handle very carefully if Mother were near. But there were also bags of scraps and rolls of cloth and boxes of seeds. There were jars and books and baskets for, you see, in a little house like this one, the eaves had to be used for a storeroom. We could play with these things and they were just right for our store."

"You haven't told us yet how you kept warm in the sod house," said Betty. "Did you have a fireplace?"

"No, all we had was a cook stove, one that had four holes on top, two oven doors, one on each side, and a hearth in front. I learned to spell 'Cincinnati' from that hearth."

"Oh, Aunt Peggy, how could you?" The children looked as though they thought Aunt Peggy was teasing them.

"We could not well help learning it," replied Aunt Peggy. "The word was written in raised letters on the hearth and we children used to sit around the stove on cold winter evenings and amuse ourselves until bedtime. Cincinnati was such a long word that we made learning it a real game. Uncle Duff divided it up into syllables for us and called it 'sin-sin-nat-eye.' I always thought of a gnat when I spelled it.

"Sometimes we parched corn on top of the stove and ate it like pop corn, and as a special treat Mother would make taffy from molasses."

"Did you burn coal, Aunt Peggy? You said there was no wood on the prairie." Betty slid along until she was close to Aunt Peggy's chair.

"Sometimes we burned coal but we burned a great many corn cobs and sometimes we burned ears of corn. Corn was so cheap that it cost less some years to burn it than to haul it to market and buy coal with the money Father was paid for it. It made a hot fire and was very clean to handle.

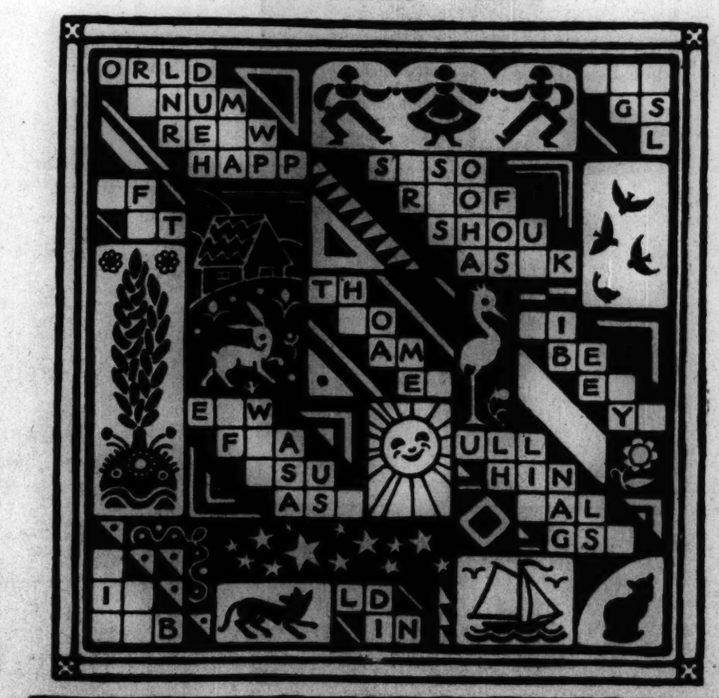
"The cobs were not so clean for they were always covered with chaff. They burned up very fast, too, so that someone had to spend a great deal of time keeping up the fire. But they were better than corn stalks. Once my father and mother had to burn corn stalks for two whole days, for the corn and cobs were gone and there was no coal, either, in the little town 10 miles away. It was a good thing that the walls of the sod house were so thick and warm."

Aunt Peggy looked at her watch. "Bedtime, dears," she said.

"Oh, can't we hear more about the sod house?"

"Some day I'll tell you," laughed Aunt Peggy.

Block Puzzle Picture



BARBARA · H · BROWN

Within the Puzzle Picture Are 10 Groups of Blocks With Letters. Cut Out or Trace These, and Fit Each Group Into the Space Provided for It Below the Picture. When This is Done, the Lettered Block Will Spell a Well-Known Verse by Robert Louis Stevenson.

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FLUSHING, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I am Moses, so named because I was born in an open field with nothing to sleep in, and my present mistress put a box in the lot for myself and my mother. Then one night it rained and rained and in the middle of the night my mistress came wading through the deep waters and took me into her home. My eyes were not open but I could feel kind hands. Mistress said, "What else can we name him but Moses?"

There were three other cats in the home to which I was taken, so I realized I was not too welcome, but Mistress said I was a bundle of love, and couldn't be thrown out. She finally told Master that she was giving me to him for his cat, as Uncle Bobby, a big 22-pound Maltese, was her cat. Master growled a bit, but the next morning when he came to the cellar to fix the furnace I was on the top step ready to come up, whereas all the other cats were sleeping. I accompanied him to the bathroom, helped him with his shaving—I like to lick shaving brushes, but he won't let me—watched him when he took his shower, and made a big fuss over him. Since then I have another title, "Companion to the Bath," and a very good cat my Master says I am.

I must tell you about the other two cats. They are twins named Tottsie Tinker and Sing Sing. Last summer we had a house in the country and all had a good time. Tootsie Tinker loves to hike like a dog and accompanied Mistress on all her hikes which are usually at least several miles. Sing Sing liked to swim and would accompany Mistress for her dip in the river, and Sing Sing won $10 for having her picture taken while swimming.

Now, what do you supose has happened? Just a few days before Christmas, Master brought home a six-weeks-old chow for Mistress. We have all got to admit he is cute, but I don't know how to play with a dog, and sometimes I don't think Mistress does either. She keeps telling us that she loves us just the same and that we cannot be displaced or replaced, and Tottsie Tinker still insists on taking a walk with Mistress even though the puppy comes too. They look like "The Gingham Dog and the Calico Cat" that Mistress often tells us about.

I should like to hear from other cats who live with dogs.

Moses.

NEW MALDEN, SURREY, ENGLAND

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I have heard from a boy in Australia and two in the United States in reply to my other letter.

On Boxing Day I went to see a model railway at Charing Cross Station, in London. There were five or six model underground electric trains, which had lights in them. They ran on small railway lines and there were three small stations, and signals. The signal lights changed from green to red when the trains passed them. In one place the trains went into a tunnel. It was double track all the way. There were crossover points at each end and a branch line.

Afterward we went to the museums at South Kensington and saw some thunder bolts and a skeleton of a piplodocus. In another museum we saw some model engines in which you can press a button and the wheels go round. We also saw some early cinematographs, and a model of the solar system in which the planets could be made to go round the sun and the moon round the earth by turning a handle underneath. My sister, brother, and I have some toy trains and a room at the top of the house where we make good layouts on the floor.

I am 9 years old.

Fred H.

PORTLAND, OREGON

Dear Editor:

We have just recently moved to Portland. We take The Christian Science Monitor. I like to read about the Diary of Snubs, and the Adventures of Waddles, and am keeping a scrapbook of them. I am 8 years old, and have a sister 13 years old.

I will tell you about my trip to the Pacific Ocean. I had never seen the ocean before. It was very blue. We stopped at a place called Devil's Punch Bowl. It is an immense big rocky hole. There is an entrance. At high tide it is quite full, at low tide it is empty. There was no beach, just rocky cliffs. My sister and I found many pretty rocks.

I would especially like to hear from any little girls who live in Spain, Greece, or Italy.

Oneda Jane C.

PARIS, FRANCE

Cher Directeur:

Je suis une fillette de 10 ans, et je voudrais bien correspondre avec une petite fille anglaise, à peu près de mon âge, au sujet de monuments. Les beaux monuments, comme Notre Dame de Paris, m'interessent beaucoup. J'espère que je recevrai une réponse, qui nous permettra d'échanger nos idées. Je vous remercie d'avance, car je pense que j'aurai ce que j'ai demandé.

Nicole J.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Marjorie S. (8), Minneapolis, Minn.

Martha H. (9). (Please send in your address, Martha.)

Virginia R. (9), Bakersfield, Calif.—Especially from Virginia.

Martyn McK. (9), St. Louis, Mo.

Peggy S. (10), Concord, Mass.—Collecting stamps.

Edna B. (10), Nelson, B. C., Canada.—Especially from Sweden. Collecting stamps.

Edith G. (10), Wakefield, Mass.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Rita G. (10), Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

BOYS

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THE HOME FORUM

The Recluse in Civilization

"CIVILIZATION brings knowledge and many, many wonders, but it does not bring happiness."

Such were the words, addressed some twenty-five years ago to Miss Edith Durham, the traveler, by a recluse who lived among the remote mountains of Montenegro. He dwelt far from all those influences which he summed up in the word civilization, and his words expressed contentment. We can but guess at his conception of the flustered, inventive world of machines, speed, luxury and business which he knew only by hearsay. It was the traveler, to whom he spoke, who knew the stir of the great cities, and had fled from them for a little time in search of physical and spiritual adventure. It is she, rather than the recluse who set in contrast the two ways of living.

Many of us, in certain moods and at certain moments, may be inclined to agree that the main contribution which "civilization" has made to the world has not been to its happiness. Obviously, if we speak in this way, we are thinking of that side of it which is most conspicuous to the modern—its mechanism, its industrial development, its practical organization—and probably we are forgetting how barbarism treated poverty and weakness. The stir of profit-making, the noise of traffic and building, the fuss of utilitarian politics, the controversies of the press, and the talk and gossip which turn upon such themes—all of these, to a certain type of person whose business is the cultivation of his spiritual sense and the development of his individual temperament, seem so many impediments to successful living.

To such a one a great part of civilization consists in a needless complication, by natural science, engineering, and industrial contrivances, of the means by which we live, tending to make extravagant claims on our attention, or to dull thought and feeling by steeping them in commonplaces. For the man who seeks spiritual activity, there is no alternative but to cultivate a closed eye to much of what goes on around him—so to accommodate himself to a busy-bodyish world as to be in it, but not of it, its agitated current flowing past, without touching, his retired and self-dependent sense.

But it would be rather unreasonable to blame natural science and mechanical progress—or, for that matter, modern democracy—for defects and social inconveniences which have always existed. A great deal which we are wont to put down to modern civilization troubled our ancestors long ago. Thus, we blame the noise of modern living. But motor traffic in the streets of a modern city probably makes less noise than the rattle of steel-tired carts on the cobbles of a medieval city. The business commotion of Wall Street or the London Stock Exchange is not more racking than the shouting and wrangling of an Oriental bazaar. The conspicuous machinations of politicians eager to make their way in public reputation are not more undefiying than the ante-chamber intrigues of seventeenth-century courtiers seeking the patronage of the great.

The fact is that, though modern times have provided us with a new setting—railways, factories, automobiles, radio, newspapers, films and stock exchange prices—it has not, merely by providing this framework, altered the fundamentals of living within it; by so doing, it has neither brought to pass, nor done away with, the scramble of ambition on the one hand, or patriotism and disinterested endeavor on the other.

Nor is the disposition to fly from "the world that is too much with us" any new thing. On the contrary, it is as old as the oldest records of history, and is perhaps less frequently met with today than at any other times. It has always tended to appear in one of two forms. There is the mystic's way, by which he seeks to deny the body, and put it forcibly away; and there is the way of the refined epicurean who, in living for the delights of the moment, picks and chooses among them, and selects only those which satisfy his fastidious temperament. Both of these attitudes to the social world—the one involving renunciation of it, the other rejecting all that is uncongenial—involve an ignoring of human life as it is which, if all men indulged it, would lead to the collapse of society.

H. G. Wells has often urged the value of a retirement, from time to time, from the storm and stress of the world into the wilderness, for refreshment in solitude and contemplation. In one of his novels he removes his hero and heroine from the problems which harass them in London, and transports them to the vast spaces of Labrador. But Labrador is scarcely a practical retreat for most of us. We must be content with shorter excursions, with Thoreau, perhaps, into the wood; or a still shorter excursion, in which a book and our own fireside may suffice.

But Thoreau, too, went from time to time into the town. Cloistered solitude, taken by itself, is a lop-sided human ideal. If we deprive a man either of the opportunity for reflection, or the public career of the citizen, he is stunted and less of a man. If he is unable to withdraw into himself, he becomes a mere creature of custom, and he will talk, parrot-wise, in clichés. If he wholly withdraws, like a hermit into his cell, he is shut off from the means of expressing himself in action. It is a defect of country living, not its merit, when it cuts a man off from intercourse with other human beings; just as it is a defect of town living, when it so absorbs a man in social activities that he has no time to stand aloof in reflection. No one ever chanted the praises of the country until the town had made too insistent a claim on himself or his contemporaries. It was when Horace had mingled too much with the "profane crowd" that he declared his dislike of it, and it was when England was beginning to produce the uglier features of industrialization that Wordsworth retired to his Cumbrian retreat. The ideal of solitude is most refreshing, not to a Robinson Crusoe cast away on an island, but to a townsman like Pope:

Thus let me live, unseen, unknown.

It was all very well for Pope to write like that, in a mood when he was tired of excess of company. But if he had been taken literally at his word, if his wish had been wholly granted him, he would have been as ardent as Crusoe in praying for contacts with men.

It may be argued that modern civilization has spread its mechanism over ever-increasing areas of the world; that railways and motor roads stretch out thin long arms even across the desert, and that wireless has carried the city to the remotest farm. That is true. It is also true that modern transport has facilitated escape. But even escape does not always consist in physical flight. The sensitive Lafcadio Hearn could not himself endure what was for him the too stressful life of Cincinnati. For him the older, richer, more mellow atmosphere of New Orleans, and, still more, that Japan which he found "so placid and kindly and gentle," and at the same time, so stimulating in its mystery, meant for him release.

Yet even Lafcadio Hearn, in Japan, missed the warmth and ardor which in America had given him his "pen of fire." Others, less timid, more essentially constructive, have found a way of escape closer at hand by attuning the impressions which the world insistently thrusts upon them to their own way of thinking, and discovering beauty where others have seen only ugliness. Walt Whitman loved the solitudes, and he loved the crowds. For him an oak tree shedding its leaves in Louisiana was an inspiring sight; but still more was Brooklyn Ferry, with its motley human freight. The visionary has no need of a hermit's cell. It may not be easy with the imagination to repeople the world; but any human being, in any moment of leisure, can, if he will, find himself alone in the universe.

R. A. S.-J.

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Fog Blowing Inland

Cold vapor,
Rising wraith-like
From the wide and restless main,
Low lying,
Rolling, drifting
Over neighboring hill and plain,
Delights the eye with shapes
Fantastic.

Out flinging
Gauzy garments,
White as wandering summer cloud;
Out stretching
Tapering fingers
From a gray and somber shroud,
It soon envelops all
Completely.

Delightful!
Phantom? Never.
Just a gift, refreshing, grand,
Dew-laden,
As a guerdon
From the ocean to the land
For warmer currents sent
Out seaward.

IDA CAPEN FLEMING.

Hazlitt's Style

No word have I said of Hazlitt's style; and I have left myself time for very few words indeed. "We are mighty fine fellows," said Stevenson, "but we cannot write like William Hazlitt." The grand style Hazlitt has not; but of the telling style he is the consummate master. The method of his style is sweeping and hurried. He paints in broad slashes, caring little for subtlety in detail or the harmonization of effect. He is wrongly spoken of as an impressionist. There is a definiteness in the effects of his style, a certainty of outline, which is in no way impressionistic. His style has no mysteries, no seclusions of depth, no faint horizons: it never runs into distance. It is written in paragraphs but thought in sentences. It holds together, not by any natural unity of the thoughts, but by the astonishing swiftness of their succession. Telling stroke follows telling stroke so rapidly that there is no time to ask questions. Between the individual deliverances there is no bond of unity save that all are telling. . . .

Will you bear with me still if I try to sum in half a dozen sentences some of the merits in critical writing which I suppose myself to discover in Hazlitt? First, I would say, it is a good thing not to be a dull writer; I care little how it is managed, it is a good thing in itself. Secondly, it is a good thing to write about books as though they really meant something to you. It is a good thing, again, if you write about books, to be somebody—not to be somebody else, but to be individual, to make criticism reflect personality. It is a good thing once more, even if you pay for it in prejudice, to know what you like and don't like. It is a still better thing—though this again, is not a complete insurance against prejudice—to be disinterested. Best of all is it to have a natural flair for the truth, an eye for what is vital and vivifying. The first book to kindle Hazlitt's interest in literature was Burke's Letter to a Noble Lord. "There," said Hazlitt, you have "a man pouring out his mind on paper." Just that praise is Hazlitt's own everywhere. To that praise you may add something further. For his writings as a whole Hazlitt made in his last years the claim that, whatever their general merits, at least he had "written no commonplace, and no line that licks the dust." That is a high claim for a man to make for himself who wrote always for his living. But it is, I think, a just claim; and because it is so, I should think Hazlitt, of all men who, in this kind, have written for their living, the most likely to live long.—H. W. GARROD, in "The Profession of Poetry."

Punch and Judy, Their Origin

I sometimes fancy, too, that Punch and Judy offer us a striking instance of the grouping of . . . affinities. Punch always gets Judy, and Judy always gets Punch. Jack always gets Jill, and Jill always gets Jack. Not by the most frantic flight of fancy can you conceive of Punch and Jill going up the hill to get a pail of water; or of Jack and Judy playing their parts in the famous show. The thing never works out that way. It is always Punch and Judy; it is always Jack and Jill. It is never Jack and Judy; never Punch and Jill. There are certain . . . forces at work, unseen and only dimly understood, that arrange such matters for us. This aspect of the question is the more striking if we remember the origin and significance of Punch. For Punch and Judy is the last lingering survival of the old mediæval miracle play. In those dark ages the drama was born, and was born in church. The priests thought to instruct the people by performing in character the sacred stories. Punch and Judy are, of course, Pontius and Judas. Punch, as a Roman governor, speaks with a foreign accent, has a Roman nose. . . . In the subsequent disgrace and exile of Pilate, he was followed day and night by his dog. And so Toby appears in the Punch and Judy show, his name being derived from the dog Tobias in the Apocrypha. Judas has been transformed into a woman, partly to suit the exigencies of the play, and partly because he wore a flowing robe after the fashion of the East. So there you have the whole story. And, seen in that light, what could be more striking than the association of Punch and Judy, of Pontius Pilate and Judas Iscariot? What was there to bring together Pontius, the haughty official of Imperial Rome, and Judas, the obscure Galilean peasant? Nationality, geography, racial prejudice, rank, temperament — everything fought against any such conjunction. And yet, and yet, Punch belongs to Judy, and Judy belongs to Punch, and so it came to pass that, in the culminating tragedy of this world's story, Judas guiltily betrayed the Saviour and Pontius guiltily condemned Him, and Pontius and Judas—Punch and Judy—have been indissolubly associated through all the ages since.—F. W. BORHAM, in "The Other Side of the Hill and Home Again."

An Indoor Message

Green is my room—and white,
Calm, cool and peaceful.
Green for the countryside
Joyous and hopeful.
White for its purity—
Shining, beautiful.
Green is my room—and white,
Welcoming, restful.

I made it green and white
Just to remember
Glad days of long ago,
Searching for snowdrops;
Snowdrops of purest white,
Sheaths of the tenderest green,
Green and white symphonies,
Rising through snowdrifts.

So my room, white and green,
Always is whispering:
"Glad days are ever here,
Hope's promises fulfilled.
Under the sternest skies,
Under the deepest drifts,
Snowdrops, the bravest flowers,
Are steadfastly growing."

Dear room of green and white,
Always your message is
Gracious, comforting.

A. M. BARNICOTT.

Reproduced by Permission of St. George's Gallery, London

Blossom and Bird Song. From a Wood Engraving by Eric Daglish

THERE would be little difficulty in identifying an English woodcut or wood engraving in an international collection of this class of print. There is the unmistakable national mark of excellent craftsmanship, contentment with a limited compass, a rooted respect for tradition, and somewhat of similarity in conception and choice of subject.

Tradition in the wood engravers' art is of comparatively recent date, but that it is being more firmly established and consolidated every year is shown by the annual exhibitions, which tend steadily to increase the number of lovers of this medium.

Mr. Eric Daglish's charming print shows to what length draftsmanship and technique can be carried, and what delightful results can be achieved within a very small space, and with what skill every portion of the block has been exploited.

There is a Japanese grace in the way the little white flowers blossom out into a delicate filigree of foliage in the background, within which one is apt to overlook the little songster at the bottom, but it looks as if the speckled thrush on the branch was joining with the wren rather than leading the hymn in joyful appreciation of summer.

Mr. Eric Daglish has given the world many charming prints of birds and flowers, but surely none more exquisite than "Blossom and Bird Song."

Mistress Beatrix

This laughing colloquy took place in the hall of Walcote House, in the midst of which is a staircase that leads from an open gallery, where are the doors of the sleeping chambers; and from one of these, a wax candle in her hand, and illuminating her, came Mistress Beatrix—the light falling indeed upon the scarlet ribbon which she wore, and upon the most brilliant white neck in the world.

Esmond had left a child and found a woman, grown beyond the common height, and arrived at such a dazzling completeness of beauty that his eyes might well show surprise and delight at beholding her. In hers there was a brightness so lustrous and melting that I have seen a whole assembly follow her as if by an attraction irresistible; and that night the great duke was at the playhouse after Ramillies, every soul turned and looked (she chanced to enter at the opposite side of the theater at the same moment) at her, and not at him.

She was a brown beauty, that is, her eyes, hair, and eyebrows and eyelashes were dark, her hair curling with rich undulations and waving over her shoulders, but her complexion was as dazzling white as snow in sunshine, except her cheeks, which were a bright red, and her lips, which were of a still deeper crimson. Her mouth and chin, they said, were too large and full, and so they might be for a goddess in marble, but not for a woman whose eyes were fire, whose look was love, whose voice was the sweetest low song, whose shape was perfect symmetry, health, decision, activity, whose foot as it planted itself on the ground was firm but flexible, and whose motion, whether rapid or slow, was always perfect grace—agile as a nymph, lofty as a queen—now melting, now imperious, now sarcastic—there was no single movement of hers but was beautiful. As he thinks of her, he who writes feels young again and remembers a paragon.

So she came holding her dress with one fair rounded arm, and her taper before her, tripping down the stair to greet Esmond. — WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, in "The History of Henry Esmond, Esq."

Kracht en Teederheid

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN DE noordelijke wouden van Canada wordt een klein, fijn plantje gevonden, dat in rotsspleten groeit; het heeft groene blaadjes en teere rose of gele bloemen. De groote, grijze rotsen en de sierlijke bloemen, in de spleten bloeiend, maken op ieder die ze ziet een onuitwischbaren indruk van massieve kracht en subtiele teederheid.

De hoedanigheid van teederheid wordt vaak verkeerd begrepen. Voor de stoffelijke gedachte doet teederheid somtijds aan zwakheid denken. Maar ware teederheid is eene geestelijke eigenschap, die bereikt wordt door het begrijpen van goddelijke Liefde. Bekende teksten uit den Bijbel, die den treurenden vertroosting hebben gebracht, spreken van Gods teedere zorg voor Zijne schepping. De profeet Jesaja zegt van deze teedere Liefde, dat zij zachtkens „de zoogenden" zal leiden, en de Psalmdichter beschrijft deze zelfde Liefde in de welbekende woorden: „Hij zal u dekken met Zijne vlerken, en onder Zijne vleugelen zult gij betrouwen." Voor iemand die gezien heeft hoe eene kloek hare kuikens bewaakt en voor de nadering van gevaar behoedt, is de beteekenis van dit beeld duidelijk. Indien iemand den Bijbel ging lezen met het doel teksten te vinden, welke de teederheid van God, goddelijke Liefde, beschrijven, zou hij mogelijk verwonderd zijn over hunne veelvuldigheid en de diepte hunner rijkheid, en tenzelfden tijde beseffen hoe het komt dat deze teksten in het diepste innerlijk van onze taal zijn ingeweven.

In zijn geheele omgaan met de menschheid bracht Christus Jezus zijn begrijpen van Gods liefde tot uiting. Het innerlijk doel zijner zending was aan de menschheid het begrijpen mede te deelen van Gods liefde, en hoe deze kan en wil helpen in tijden van moeilijkheden. God is het goddelijk Beginsel en het Beginsel is onveranderlijke, onwankelbare, teedere Liefde. De liefde die Jezus tot uiting bracht, was zoo krachtig en onveranderlijk als het Beginsel er van, en teeder als het vader- en moederschap Gods. Door zijn begrijpen van Liefde was hij in staat te onderscheiden, wat degenen die tot hem stroomden, van noode hadden. In het gedrang der menigte kon hij den nood waarnemen van de vrouw, wier ootmoed haar slechts den zoom van zijn kleed deed aanraken. Toen de weduwe haar penningske in de schatkist wierp, nam zijne teederheid de dankbaarheid waar achter de uiterlijke gift, en deze teederheid was de vrucht van geestelijk inzicht.

In „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (blz. 514) heeft Mary Baker Eddy geschreven: „Teederheid vergeselt al de macht welke Geest verleent." De Christelijke Wetenschap openbaart dat God, Geest, machtig is om zonde en ziekte, armoede en leed, gebrek en smart te overwinnen. Met de openbaring van de macht des Geestes over stoffelijke toestanden komt tevens de openbaring van de geestelijke beteekenis van teederheid. Het begrijpen van teederheid als de uiting van Liefde is het gevolg van geestelijken groei en voor den mensch, die nodit de kleine teedere wijzen om liefde uit te drukken beoefende, kan deze groei mogelijk bij tijden meer langzaam schijnen. Door de leeringen der Christelijke Wetenschap kan de openbaring van God als goddelijke Liefde als eene nieuwe ondervinding tot den mensch komen, doch verdere geestelijke ontwikkeling volgt wanneer gerealiseerd wordt dat men door liefde in de menschelijke ervaring uit te drukken dichter bij de goddelijke werkelijkheid komt.

De mate waarin wij leeren zachtmoedig en teeder te zijn,—zachtmoedig jegens degenen die het niet met ons eens zijn, teeder jegens hen die strijden om hunne moeilijkheden te overwinnen, is een toetssteen voor onzen geestelijken groei. Sprekend over den universeelen aard van des Vaders liefde, zeide Christus Jezus: „Hij doet Zijne zon opgaan over boozen en goeden, en regent over rechtvaardigen en onrechtvaardigen." Doch de menschelijke opvatting van liefde onthoudt vaak liefde aan sommigen, terwijl zij deze aan anderen kwistig geeft. Als iemand verder komt in het Christus-gelijke begrijpen van de goddelijke Liefde, leert hij dat daarin geen onthouden is. Men leert lief te hebben, omdat God Liefde is en de mensch in Gods beeld daarom natuurlijkerwijs liefdevol, beminnelijk en bemind is.

Deze liefdevolle teederheid kan op vele wijzen worden uitgedrukt. In zaken, in het gezin, in onze maatschappelijke verhoudingen, is het begrijpende hart immer noodig, dat de tekortkomingen van een ander door de vingers ziet, en diens streven om het goede te doen eerbiedigt. Het teeder en tactvol begrijpen, dat ziet wat onze naaste tracht te volbrengen, in plaats van de fouten op te merken, die hij maakt, is eene weerspiegeling van die goddelijke Liefde, waarop de profeet doelde toen hij schreef: „Het gekrookte riet zal hij niet verbreken, en de rookende vlaswiek zal hij niet uitblusschen."

Als iemand verlangt naar meer groei in de liefelijkheden des Geestes is het helpend op bewijzen acht te slaan van Liefde's teeder verschijnen in onze mentale ervaring. In het Hooglied van Salomo komt het volgende schoone vers voor, dat als eene uitnoodiging opgevat kan worden om naar zoodanige vruchten uit te zien: „Laat ons vroeg ons opmaken naar de wijnbergen, laat ons zien, of de wijnstok bloeit, de jonge druifjes zich opendoen, de granaatappelboomen uitbotten."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Peace

Sharp white crystals in the air
Floating down, gently, without sound;
Distinct, exquisite, icy gems,
Clean, unsullied, dazzling, rare;
Quietly falling, floods of foam;
Irresistibly falling, covering the stone;
Covering the earth and veiling the trees,
The weary earth, the patient trees.
Quiet, quiet; measureless peace,—
And pain fades out
As we listen to the hush
Of the silvery world,
With its velvet touch.

GRACE LEITE.

Strength and Tenderness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE northern woods of Canada there is found growing in rocky crevices a delicate little plant with fine green leaves and fragile pink and yellow blossoms. The great gray rocks with the dainty flowers blooming in the cracks leave on the beholder an indelible impression of solid strength and delicate tenderness.

The quality of tenderness is one that is often misunderstood. To the material thought, tenderness sometimes suggests weakness. But true tenderness is a spiritual quality, which is attained through the understanding of divine Love. Familiar passages in the Bible, those which have brought comfort to the sorrowing, tell of God's tender care for His creation. The prophet Isaiah speaks of this tender Love as gently leading "those that are with young," and the Psalmist describes this same Love in the familiar words, "He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust." To one who has watched a mother hen guarding her little ones, shielding them from the approach of danger, the significance of the picture is apparent. If one were to read the Bible with the object of finding the passages which describe the tenderness of God, divine Love, one might be surprised at their number and the depth of their richness, and at the same time realize how it is that such passages have been woven into the very heart of our language.

In all his dealings with mankind Christ Jesus expressed his understanding of the love of God. The innermost purpose of his mission was to impart to mankind the understanding of God's love and its availability in time of trouble. God is divine Principle, and Principle is unchanging, undeviating, tender Love. The love Jesus manifested was strong and changeless, like its Principle, and tender as the fatherhood and motherhood of God. Through his understanding of Love, he was able to perceive the need of those who came thronging to him for help. In the press of the crowd he was able to detect the need of the woman whose humility bade her touch but the hem of his garment. When the widow cast her mite into the treasury, his tenderness detected the gratitude behind the small offering, and this tenderness was the fruit of spiritual perception.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 514) Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Tenderness accompanies all the might imparted by Spirit." Christian Science reveals that God, Spirit, is mighty in the overcoming of sin and sickness, poverty and sorrow, want and woe. With the revelation of the power of Spirit over material conditions comes also the revelation of the spiritual meaning of tenderness. The understanding of tenderness as the expression of Love is the result of spiritual growth; and to one who has never practiced the little tender ways of expressing love this growth may sometimes seem very slow. Through the teachings of Christian Science the revelation of God as divine Love may come to one as a new experience; but further spiritual development follows when it is realized that to express love in one's human experience brings one nearer to divine reality.

One of the tests of our spiritual growth may be found in the extent to which we are learning to be gentle and tender,—gentle to those who differ with us, tender to those who are struggling to overcome their difficulties. In speaking of the universal nature of the Father's love Christ Jesus said, "He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." But the human sense of love very often withholds love from some while giving it lavishly to others. As one advances in the Christlike understanding of divine Love, one learns that there is no withholding there. One learns to love because God is Love and, therefore, man in God's image is naturally loving, lovable, and beloved.

This loving tenderness may be expressed in many ways. In the office, in the home, in our social relations, there is ever a need for the understanding heart that makes allowances for another's failures and respects another's efforts in well-doing. The tender tactfulness that sees what a brother is trying to be, rather than the mistakes that he is making, is a reflection of that divine Love of which the prophet spoke when he wrote, "A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall he not quench."

When one desires more growth in the graces of Spirit, it is helpful to watch for evidences of Love's tender appearing in one's own mental experience. In the Song of Solomon is this beautiful verse, which might be interpreted as an invitation to look for such fruitage: "Let us get up early to the vineyards; let us see if the vine flourish, whether the tender grape appear, and the pomegranates bud forth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Snoqualmie Falls

I never heard of Snoqualmie Falls till Dr. Ramsay invited me to visit them. I undertake to say that not one intelligent person in a thousand east of the Rockies ever heard of them. What we hear is rather the petty Lanterbrunnen in the Alps. The falls are twenty-two miles distance from Seattle. To get there one has to make a detour by rail of fifty-two miles. Approaching the cañon one can locate the cataract by the cloud of mist rising above the trees. It is not easy to give an idea of the size of a river, excepting by comparing it to some other river mutually known. The Snoqualmie is from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet wide and flows in a deep channel. Where it takes its bend to plunge two hundred and sixty-eight feet sheer and clear down into the cañon, I estimated the depth on the edge of the precipice to be about eight feet. The downward curve, like that of Niagara, is a calm, swift, smooth movement, which one would describe as majestic. Precisely as with the plunge of the Yellowstone into the Grand Cañon, a rock parts the current, which unites again a few feet below. I remember to have described the effect on the Yellowstone Falls as that of an emerald pin fastening a veil.

It is of no use to employ eloquent generalities in describing such a scene. It is better to try to convey as clear an impression as one can by a description. The water is of a light olive-green in color. The momentum of the current, before leaving the cliff, carries it out in a curve. The rock above makes a deep fissure in the water as it falls, and in this fissure its green color is preserved, while on both sides it is more white and dazzling than snow. At a point about fifty feet below, the rockets begin to shoot out from the main current, a white glistening nuceli followed by fanned shape trails. Further down the rockets increase in number. The bottom of the chasm is a boiling cauldron, of a turbulence and of a whiteness that is impossible to describe. It is whiter than snow, which always reflects the blue or the leaden light of the sky above. Those leaping waves and volcanoes of foam take their light from the sun alone, and are therefore as white as the sun, and of a brilliance to be seen only in the sun.

There is one other feature which is peculiar to this fall. It appears about twenty feet below the top and before the water has changed from all green to all white—bars of white and green across the side of the cataract. These bars are about two feet wide and four feet apart. The nearest comparison I can make is of silken curtains, shading off from bright green at top into snow-white at the fringe. The fall produces a strong wind, which drives the rockets and other spray before it. The cañon is just like that of Niagara, only narrower and very nearly twice as deep. By observing the movement of the mist one perceives that the air in the chasm is converted into a "breast-wheel." It is driven down with a great force by the friction of the fall, moves down stream below, curves up to a height above the level of the top of the fall, and then descends again. The air is thus a wheel four hundred feet in diameter, revolving, as I have said, precisely as, and upon the principle with a breast-wheel, as distinguished from an overshot.

The impression one receives, except in the descending curve at the top of the fall, is not of power but of beauty and grace, and I may say, by association, of gentleness. One thinks as he gazes long at the scene that he is looking upon immaculate and unimaginable beauty and grace.—W. C. GRAY, in "Musings by Campfire and Wayside."

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STOCKS RECORD GOOD RISE IN ACTIVE MARKET

Brisk Rally Occurs in Most Departments—Oils Strong

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The stock market closed at a new high level for 1931 today, achieved in the most active trading session of the new year. Transactions embraced about 4,000,000 shares.

Leadership was taken by important stocks, in contrast to last week's concentration of bullishness in secondary issues, and such shares as General Motors, United States Steel, American Can, American Telephone, North American, Union Pacific, Atchison and Westinghouse Electric gained 2 to 3 points.

Allied Chemical, Eastman and Case were up 3 to 5, and such volatile issues as Auburn and Industrial Rayon shot up 12 to 15.

Issues up a point or so embraced a wide assortment of utilities, industrials and merchandising shares. In the main, rails and coppers were inclined to lag.

The oils broke out of their protracted sluggishness with gains of a point or so in Standards of New York, New Jersey and California, reflecting the favorable decision in the Socony-Vacuum merger case.

The bear faction had found its position none too comfortable during most of last week, but the disquieting character of the news from Washington for a time, together with a slackening of the recovery in business, had encouraged shorts to hang on, despite the sold-out condition of the market.

Bears Make Retreat

Reports of the past few days indicating a more conciliatory attitude among factions in Washington, together with indications that investors are taking a calm and patient attitude toward the vicissitudes of business recovery, finally dislodged the bear forces.

Strength of sterling exchange, relieving the pressure against London's gold stock, and indications that Paris is taking definite steps toward developing a market for foreign loans, were constructive developments in the foreign situation, while domestically, rains in the middle West, though still inadequate, have tended to quiet the uneasiness over the growing lack of water.

The fact that the market seemed to be governed largely by technical conditions, however, led to a conservative attitude in banking quarters. Most of the commonly used indices of business activity, as corrected for normal seasonal variation, show little change from December, and it is felt that real improvement in business will be needed to back up any sustained advance in share prices.

The abundance of credit has attracted considerable investment money into dividend paying stocks where current rates are regarded as safe, or current prices already allow for expected reductions.

A tabulation shows 116 dividend reductions in January, contrasted with 847 for the 12 months of 1930, and only 28 for the full year 1929. Convincing improvement in business, bankers say, would tend to check the tendency toward dividend reductions by influencing many firms to continue to make payments from surplus until normal earning power is restored.

Government Bonds Heavy

Some selling came into the bond market today but the majority of changes were on the up side.

Following their brilliant recovery, United States Governments displayed a heavy tone, as the Treasury announced an issue of $150,000,000 90-day bills would be sold, marking the second offering in a month. A block of $60,000,000 bills was marketed last week, and the new flotation will bring the total bills for the fiscal year to $610,900,000.

Former bill offerings have been disposed of at an exceedingly low cost to the Government and it is expected in banking circles that the new issue which will be dated Feb. 16 will be quickly absorbed. Seldom has there been such a huge demand for short-term liquid investments as now exists among banks due to the extreme easiness of the money market.

Government issues, both Liberties and long-term Treasury bonds, sold off rather sharply in today's trading. Institutional buying brought an advance in many railroad and utility bonds although the movement was not uniform. Despite the sympathetic reaction to the decline in United States Governments a week ago, domestic corporation bonds of the highest rating are now back around their highs for the last two years.

The recovery of bonds last week has created a better feeling in investment banking circles. Some predictions of an early resumption of new financing on a good scale have been made although how soon it develops still depends on what Congress does with the soldiers' bonus controversy.

Bankers say some of the compromise proposals would involve a considerable sum that would be felt by the bond market. Most of the issues mentioned as being groomed for early marketing are for utility corporations and municipalities. The only offering today was $9,000,000 3 per cent debentures of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .92⅛	$ .91⅝	$1.37
Corn, 2 yellow	.84⅝	.79⅞	1.04¾
Oats, 2 white	.44¾	.43½	.56½
Flour	4.70	4.70	6.40
Beef, family	17.75	19.00	29.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	28.50
Lard	.0885	.0895	.1140
Cotton, mid-up	.1080	.1045	.1540
Zinc	.0410	.0405	.0525
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.09½	.09¾	.18
Tin	.2575	.2495	.3860
Rubber	.0787½	.0787½	.1540
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0500
Lead	.0450	.0475	.0625
Print cloth	.0412½	.0425	.0535

STOCKS' VALUE RISE IN JANUARY

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The market value of all shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange increased $3,042,078,250 during January to a total of $52,061,956,709 as of Feb. 1. On that date there were 1303 stock issues, aggregating 1,298,707,031 shares listed, against 1308 issues aggregating 1,296,794,480 shares Jan. 1. The average market value of all listed shares was $40.09 Feb. 1, against $37.80 Jan. 1.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 9	Last Feb. 7
12⅞	9	..	Abitibi	4400	10¾	9⅞	10½	10¼
47	40	6	Abitibi pf	300	41¾	41½	41½	..
33	28	..	Ab & Straus	500	32	31½	32	..
21⅛	16⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	7000	21¼	20⅛	21¼	20⅝
87	83½	5	Adams Ex pf	10	87	87	87	..
25½	22	2	Adams Mill	300	24	24	24	24
23½	21½	1.40	Addressograph	200	23½	23½	23½	..
12	½	..	Adv-Ru pf	400	13	13	13	..
¾	¾	..	Ahumada	300	¾	¾	¾	½
103⅝	93½	3¶	Air Reduc	4800	101½	96⅝	101	97½
9⅝	7⅜	.60	Airway El	300	9⅝	9	9⅝	9½
9⅞	7	.40	Alaska Jun	9300	9⅝	9⅛	9½	9⅛
8	6½	..	Albany PWP	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
10⅝	7⅜	..	Alleghany	18400	10⅛	9⅝	10	9¼
57	39¾	5½	Alleghany pf	100	57	57	57	..
56	39¾	5½	Allegh pf xl	100	56	56	56	..
179½	153½	6§	Allied Chem	7900	168	163	166½	163
124	122	7	Allied Ch pf	300	123¼	123½	123½	123½
38⅛	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	750	35⅞	34⅝	35⅝	34⅝
18⅛	15	2	AL Port Cem	800	18⅝	17⅜	18⅝	18⅝
21	17½	2	Amerada	300	19	18⅞	19	18¾
65	63	3	Am Bk N pf	20	65	65	65	..
4¾	2½	..	Am Beet S	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
36½	32	2.40	Am Brake	600	35¼	34⅞	35⅛	..
11¼	8⅛	..	Am Br Bov	300	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	9⅞
57	45½	7	Am Br Bv pf	40	57	55	57	55½
116	106¼	4¶	Am Can	4000	116	113⅛	116	113
34⅛	27	6	Am Car & F	1000	33¼	32⅞	33¾	..
81½	74⅞	7	Am Car pf	200	80	80	80	..
35¾	29⅞	3	Am Chain	400	35¾	33½	35⅞	33¾
43⅜	38¾	2¶	Am Chicle	700	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	43⅜
19⅛	14⅞	2.40	Am Colortype	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝
10⅝	9	1.60§	Am Com Alc	400	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10¼
13	9	1	Am En Til	300	13	13	13	11⅞
28⅛	10	..	Am European	200	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	25
35½	26¾	..	Am & FPw	21900	33½	32⅝	33	32⅛
85	74	6	Am & FP 6	400	80	80	80	80½
97⅞	85¼	7	Am FP 7	400	96¾	96	96½	..
74⅞	67½	..	Am & FP 2pf	500	68¼	67⅞	68	68
10⅝	7	..	Am Hawaii	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅛
3	1⅜	..	Am Hide	100	3	3	3	..
12½	10⅛	..	Am Hide pf	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
31	23⅜	3¶	Am Ice	600	31½	30⅞	31½	30⅜
21⅛	18½	2§	Am Int Corp	600	20⅞	20	20⅞	19½
26⅞	20⅝	2	Am Loco	900	26⅝	24⅞	26⅝	24⅞
19¾	16⅝	..	Am Metals	700	17⅞	17	17½	17⅜
39⅞	24	7	Am Nat G pf	150	25	24	24	24⅜
52¾	45	1§	Am Pw&Lt	3300	53½	51⅝	53	51¼
97¾	94⅞	6	Am P & L 6	200	98¼	97½	98¼	97⅝
18⅝	15½	1	Am Radiat	8600	18⅛	17¼	17⅝	17
145	142	7	Am Radiat pf	20	142½	141	141	..
9½	7	..	Am Repub	300	8⅝	8	8⅝	..
34¾	27⅞	2§	Am Roll Mill	3600	28⅝	27⅜	28⅝	27⅞
64⅝	57	5	Am Saf Raz	1900	64	62	63⅞	62½
100⅞	93½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	100	100	100	100	..
46½	40½	4	Am Smelt	600	46	44⅝	46	44⅛
131¼	129	7	Am Smelt pf	300	132	132	132	..
3¾	2½	..	Am Solvents	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
29	25	3	Am Stl Fnd	4900	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	25½
40½	37	2	Am Stores	400	41½	39¾	40½	..
51⅝	42¾	5	Am Sugar	300	52⅜	52	52	51⅝
103¾	96	7	Am Sugar pf	100	103½	103½	103½	102½
17½	15¼	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
192⅝	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	2000	192½	190¼	192½	190
105	90	8	Am Type	100	97⅛	97½	97⅛	97
107	105	7	Am Type pf	20	107	107	107	..
62¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	10700	62⅝	59¾	61⅝	59⅝
60	54¼	..	Am Ww ct	300	60	60	60	..
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Wool	600	10⅝	10	10	10⅞
35¼	21	..	Am Wool pf	2800	35⅜	33	33⅝	34¾
4	2	..	Am Writ ct	100	2½	2½	2½	..
30	26	..	Am Zinc pf	100	30	30	30	30
26⅛	22	1	Anac Wire	100	22	22	22	..
35¼	29¾	2½	Anaconda	13000	35¼	33½	35¼	33⅝
31½	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	31	30½	31	..
16	13⅝	1	Andes Cop	100	15	15	15	..
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	600	17¾	17½	17¾	17
72	60¼	7	Armour D pf	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	..
4½	3	..	Arm Ill A	7000	3⅛	3	3	3
2⅞	2	..	Arm Ill B	200	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
47	31⅛	7	Arm Ill pf	200	32¾	32	32¼	31⅝
4½	3⅝	..	Arnold Cons	200	4¼	4⅛	4	..
20½	20	1.60	Art Metals	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..
27½	24⅛	4	Asso Apparel	1300	27½	27	27⅝	27
26⅞	22	2½	Asso Dry G	2400	26⅞	25¾	26½	25
199½	178½	10	Atchison	1400	199¾	195⅞	199¾	195⅝
120	105	10¶	Atl Coast L	200	117	116	117	..
53½	50	5	Atl G&WI pf	100	50½	50½	50½	..
22¾	18	1¶	Atl Refin	900	21⅝	20¾	21	20⅝
52	45½	4	Atlas Pwd	400	50	49	49⅞	..
12	8⅞	1§	Atlas Stores	300	13¼	11⅞	13¼	11⅝
3½	2⅞	..	AtlasTack	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
174½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	31600	174½	156	174½	155¾
23	21	3	Austin N new	30	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
2	1	..	Auto Sales	800	2	1⅞	2	..
3½	¾	..	Auto Sales pf	110	3½	3¼	3½	..
4¾	3	..	Aviation	1900	4¾	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
			—B—					
25	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	5300	25	23⅛	24⅞	23¼
94½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	30	93	93	93	..
82	68⅛	7	Balt & O	3400	80½	79	80½	79⅛
78	72¼	4	Balt & Opf	100	78	78	78	..
106	104¾	6½	Bamber pf	20	106	106	106	..
64	56½	3½	Bangor & A	200	61	61	61	..
112½	108	7	Bangor & A pf	30	112⅛	112	112	..
10	8	2	Barker Bros	20	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1¼	1¼	..	Barnet	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
13½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	700	12¾	12¼	12½	12⅜
69½	65	4	Beatrice	200	70	69	70	..
109¼	106	7	Beatrice pf	100	108½	108½	108½	108½
57½	50	3	Beechnut	200	57½	56½	57	55½
4	2⅛	..	Beldin H	1000	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	..
20¾	16⅞	1	Bendix	1300	21½	20½	21½	20¼
38⅝	32¼	2	Best & Co	1900	38⅝	37½	38¼	37⅜
54⅛	45⅝	6	Beth Steel	23500	56⅝	53	56⅝	52⅞
123	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	100	122½	122½	122½	121¼
27¼	24	1½	Blaw Knox	1400	27⅛	26½	27⅛	26½
30⅝	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	300	30⅝	29¼	30	30¼
71½	67½	3¶	Borden	5000	71¼	70¼	71¼	70¼
25⅝	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	1300	25⅝	24⅞	25½	25
19	16½	1½¶	Briggs	28400	18¼	17⅝	18	17½
19½	16½	2	Briggs & Str	200	19½	19	19	..
3¾	2	..	Brockway	200	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
17¼	15¾	..	Brockway pf	40	16	15¾	15¾	..
64⅝	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	4700	64⅝	64	64	64
92½	85⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	92½	92½	92½	92⅛
9⅝	8	..	Bklyn-Queen	400	9⅝	9	9⅝	..
114	103	5	Bkyn Un G	200	114	110⅞	114	..
9⅛	5½	..	Bruns Term	2800	9⅛	8	9⅛	..
17½	14¼	1	Bucyrus	1800	19⅞	18	18¾	17
34	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	1600	34	32	33¾	31⅛
5¼	4	1	Budd Mfg	600	5⅛	5	5⅛	4¾
11⅞	9	1	Budd Wheel	7900	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛
19¼	11¾	1.60	Bullard	2600	20	19¼	19¾	19⅛
15¾	11¼	3	Bulova Watch	6700	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	15⅝
51	30	8	Burns Br A	100	30	30	30	..
32	21½	1	*Burroughs	2500	32	27⅝	30⅞	29⅛
29⅝	23¼	2½	Bush Term	1200	29¾	29⅛	29½	29⅝
104	100¾	7	Bush T deb	40	103½	101½	101½	..
15⅝	12¾	..	Butterick	600	16	15¼	16	15⅜
49⅝	37⅝	..	Byers	21700	49⅝	47⅛	49¼	46⅞
			—C—					
47¼	42¾	4	Calf Pack	900	44¾	44½	44½	..
1⅛	⅝	..	Callahan	100	1	1	1	1
14⅝	11¾	2	Campbell	300	13⅝	13	13⅝	..
39	37	..	Calu & Ariz	300	38⅛	38	38	36¾
9¾	8	..	Calu & Hecla	800	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝
34¾	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	4800	33⅞	32⅝	33⅛	33¼
43⅝	38½	2½	Can Pac	7600	43⅝	42½	43¼	43
20⅝	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..
14	9½	..	Capital Adm	400	14	13	13¾	..
32	30	..	Capital A pf	100	31	31	31	30½
100	98	5	Caro C&O st	20	98	98	98	..
99	81¾	6	Case Thresh	47000	99⅝	93½	99½	93½
43¾	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	9000	44⅞	42⅜	44⅞	42
6¼	4½	..	Celotex ct	400	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	..
7⅞	5½	..	Celotex	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
11½	11	..	Celanese	400	11¾	11	11½	..
4¾	2½	..	Century Rib	300	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
65	59	7	Cent Rib pf	10	64	64	64	..
25¾	22½	2	Cerro de P	1200	26	23	26	23
4⅞	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	300	3½	3½	3½	..
23¼	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	5800	23¼	22⅝	22¾	23¼
50¼	40	3	Ches Corp	3500	48¾	47¼	48¾	48
45	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	5500	44½	43⅝	44¼	43⅝
7½	6⅛	..	Chi Gt West	400	7	7	7	6⅞
23⅞	19¼	1	Chi Gt W pf	1300	23⅝	22¾	23¼	22½
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	2000	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	7⅝
14⅝	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1000	13¾	13	13¾	13
44	33	4	Chi & NW	600	42¾	42½	42½	42
115	103	7	Chi & NW pf	100	114	114	114	..
12¼	9½	..	Chi Pnu	3900	12⅛	11⅜	11¾	10⅞
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	300	59	59	59	56¾
100¾	94	7	Chi RI 7%	100	100	100	100	..
11⅞	11	..	Chick Cot O	400	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅛
29	25½	2.40	Childs	1200	30⅞	29	30⅞	29
35	26	3½	Chile Copper	20	28	28	28	..
18½	15⅞	1	Chrysler	40700	18½	17½	18½	17⅝
36¾	35¾	3.60§	City Ice	500	36½	36½	36½	36⅛
80	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	80	79⅞	79⅛	79⅞	79¼
4	2¾	..	City Stores	100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
30½	24¾	3	Cluett Pbdy	100	33	33	33	..
100	95	7	Cluett P pf	10	100	100	100	..
10¼	9½	..	Col Bea Ceil	100	10	10	10	10
164⅝	142⅛	6	Coca Cola	2300	164¾	160¼	163½	160¾
49⅞	47	2½	Col Palm	800	49½	49⅛	49⅞	49⅞
15	9	..	Collins & A	400	11¼	11	11¼	11⅛
26½	21⅞	..	Colo F&I	900	25¾	24¾	25⅝	..
113½	100½	8	Colo F&I pf	10	113½	113½	113½	..
37⅞	33¼	2§	Colum Gas	10800	38⅞	37⅝	38½	37½
105¼	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	100	104	104	104	..
92¼	91¼	5	Col Gas pf B	200	92½	92½	92½	..
97	73⅛	6	Col Carbon	6800	97	94	96⅞	94
9¾	7¾	¾	Col Graph	28400	9¾	9	9⅜	8⅞
20	18⅛	2	Com Cred	1600	19⅞	18¾	19½	..
83	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	82	82	82	..
35⅛	34	3	Com Cred A	300	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	..
29⅝	25	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1800	29⅞	28¼	29⅞	28⅛
5	2⅞	..	Com Inv war	100	5	5	5	..
19¼	15⅛	1	Com Sol	6000	19¾	18⅛	19⅜	18⅝
10⅛	8	.60	Commwlth So	30000	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
98	91½	6	Commwlth So 6 pf	..	99⅝	98	99⅝	98
9⅛	6⅞	..	Cogoleum	400	9⅛	8¾	9½	8¾
13⅛	9⅝	2	Con Film	1000	12⅝	12½	12½	12¾
18⅛	15¾	2	Con Film pf	100	17⅞	17½	17½	17½
94¼	82⅛	4	Con Gas	16900	94¼	*92⅝	94	92½
104¼	102	5	Con Gas pf	800	104	103¾	103¾	..
⅞	¼	..	Con Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8½	6½	1.20	Container A	100	7	7	7	..
29¼	17⅞	..	Cont Bak A	6800	27⅞	26¾	27	27¼
3⅝	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	1100	3¼	3	3⅛	3
76⅞	67¼	8	Cont Bak pf	600	76⅞	75	75⅞	76
52¼	47	2½	Cont Can	4700	52¼	51⅛	52	51⅝
14	10½	3	Cont Dia Fib	1100	14	12⅝	13¾	11⅝
48¼	41	2.40	Cont Ins	400	48¼	47⅝	48¼	..
3½	2⅞	..	Cont Motors	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
11⅜	9¼	..	Cont Oil	4100	11	10¼	11	10¼
11⅝	8½	1	Cont Shares	1500	10⅛	9⅞	10	9⅞
82¾	76½	3¶	Corn Prod	7500	82⅝	81¾	82¾	81½
149⅞	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	70	147½	147½	147½	147½
11⅞	8¼	..	Coty	1300	13¾	12¾	13⅜	12⅞
31	27	2¶	Cream of Wheat	100	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝
36¾	31	..	Crown Cork	1400	35¼	35¼	35¼	34¼
34½	31½	2.70	Crown Cock pf	100	34	34	34	34½
60½	55¾	5¶	Crucible	100	60	60	60	56⅝
2⅝	1⅛	..	Cuba Cane Prod	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
5¼	3	..	Cub Am S	100	4	4	4	..
1½	½	..	Cub Dom S	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
43⅞	41	4	Cudahy	600	43⅛	43½	43½	42⅞
100	89⅞	6	Curtis Pub	1000	99	91	91	100
116½	113¾	7	Curtis P pf	400	116¼	116	116¼	115¼
4⅝	2⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	5400	4¼	4	4¼	4
6½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	900	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	..
106	100	7	Cushman 7%	10	106	106	106	..
41	35	3½§	Cutler	1000	39⅝	37¾	37¾	38
			—D—					
16⅞	13½	..	Davison	500	16⅝	15½	16¼	14¾
22	20⅛	1.40	Deere pf	400	21⅞	21½	21⅝	21¾
151	141	9	Del & Hud	100	150	150	150	..
102	80	6¶	Del Lac&W	100	93½	93½	93½	92
36¾	27⅛	..	Denv RG pf	600	36	35	36	..
17⅞	13	1.20	Devoe & R A	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
103	103	7	Devoe & R 1pf	10	103	103	103	..
22⅝	14⅞	..	Diamond M	8000	22⅝	21¼	21¾	21½
25⅝	24⅝	..	Diamond M pf	2700	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	25¼
11⅝	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	1300	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	11¼
18¼	14¼	1.20	Dom Stores	800	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18
92	83¼	4¶	Dupont	19900	92	88⅞	91⅞	89⅜
121	118¾	6	Dupont deb	500	120¾	120¾	120¾	120⅝
			—E—					
164¾	143⅞	¶	East Kodak	6500	165	162½	165	162
17⅛	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	1200	16⅝	15¾	16¼	15½
7⅜	3¼	..	Eitingon	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	5⅞
59⅛	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	8500	59⅛	56⅝	58⅝	56¼
3⅜	2½	..	Elec Boat	1400	2⅝	2½	2½	3¼
51⅞	38¼	1	Elec P&L	41000	51⅛	49⅞	51⅞	49⅜
104⅞	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	105	105	105	104⅞
93⅛	86	6	Elec Pw&Lt 6pf	700	93¼	92	93	91⅞
58⅛	50⅝	5	Elec Sto Bat	500	59	58⅝	59	..
41	37	5	End John	300	38⅛	37	37	..
35⅝	31¼	2½	Equit Bldg	1600	33	30⅝	33	31¼

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 9	Last Feb. 7
38	33	..	Erie	600	33½	33⅛	33⅛	32⅞
43	38	4	Erie 1 pf	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
11	9	4	Eureka Vac	700	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	..
5½	4¼	2½¶	Evans Auto L	200	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5
25	20	1½	Ex Buffet	60	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	..
			—F—					
5⅛	3⅝	..	Fashion Pk	300	5	4⅞	5	4¾
19⅝	15⅛	..	Fed Dept St	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
91½	87	6	Fed L&T pf	1000	91½	91⅛	91⅜	..
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	29	28⅝	29	29
58⅛	46⅛	2.60	Fidelity Ins	300	52¼	52	52¼	..
92	85¾	6½	Filene pf	100	85½	85½	85½	..
18⅝	17	..	Firestone	300	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅛
63	56⅛	6	Firestone pf	100	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	57⅝
47	41	2½	First Nat St	1300	47	46	47	46¾
⅞	½	..	Fisk Rubber	1900	⅞	⅝	⅝	⅝
3	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	3	2½	2½	3
35⅛	31	3	Florsheim S	100	31	31	31	31
16⅛	12	..	Folansbee B	300	12	12	12	..
58⅛	41⅛	2	Foster & Wh	19100	58⅛	55⅝	57?	55⅞
29⅝	22¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	700	29⅝	28½	29¼	28
13⅝	4⅛	..	Foundation	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
35⅞	25⅞	4	Fox A	5100	35⅞	33⅜	35	33½
36⅛	28⅛	4	Freeport Tx	7900	36⅛	35	36	35
82	75	6¶	Fuller pr pf	10	80	80	80	..
			—G—					
4½	3⅛	..	Gabriel A	300	4½	4	4½	4
55½	50½	5	Gamewell	520	55	54¾	55	53¾
2	⅞	..	Gardner M	100	1½	1½	1½	..
6¼	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	200	6¼	5⅞	6¼	..
83	80	6	Gen A 1 pf ww	100	83	83	83	..
68⅛	57⅝	4¶	Gen Am Tk	19600	68⅛	65⅛	68⅛	65½
38⅛	24¼	3	Gen Asphalt	7300	39	34	39	33¼
8¼	6¼	2	Gen Bronze	500	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6½
20	15⅛	..	Gen Cable A	300	18	17⅛	18	..
47¼	41⅝	1.60	Gen Elec	59100	47¼	45⅞	47	45¾
12⅛	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
53	47⅝	3	Gen Foods	7300	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	52½
68¾	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	62	62	62	62
6⅛	4⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	9100	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
48⅝	44	3	Gen Mills	300	46	45¾	46	46
42⅞	35¼	3¶	Gen Motors	131900	42⅞	40⅛	42⅞	40¼
98⅝	95	5	Gen Mot pf	900	98⅝	98½	98⅝	98⅝
17⅛	14⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1300	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝
24½	19	2.50	Gen Pr Ink	20	19¾	19¼	19¼	..
9¼	7⅛	..	Gen O Ad	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
14⅛	6¼	..	Gen Theater	16900	14⅛	13	14⅛	13
76	68	5	Gen Ry Sig	1500	75⅝	74¼	75⅝	74⅝
112¼	104⅝	6	Gen Ry S pf	20	110	110	110	..
6⅝	5¼	..	Gen Realty	200	6⅛	6	6	6
66	54	6	Gen Real pfww	300	62½	60¾	60¾	60
54	40	4¶	Gen Refrac	17500	54	51⅝	54	51¾
28⅝	21⅛	1	Gillette	12900	28⅝	27⅝	27¾	28
69	62⅝	5	Gilleette pf	200	69	68	68¾	..
5⅛	4½	..	Gimbel Br	2400	5½	4⅞	5⅜	4¾
10	8⅝	..	Glidden	1700	10	9⅛	10	9⅛
78	65	7	Glidden ppf	20	65	65	65	..
6⅝	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1900	6¼	6	6⅛	6
37⅝	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	12900	37⅝	36⅛	36⅞	36⅞
111	105	6	Gold Dust pf	100	111	111	111	..
17⅝	15¼	..	Goodrich	3000	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞
47	38⅝	5	Goodyear	1400	44¼	42⅛	44	42½
85	81	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	84	84	84	84
8½	4⅞	..	Gotham Hos	400	7⅞	7½	7½	..
6⅞	4¼	..	Gould Cp A	200	6	6	6	6
5¼	3⅞	..	Graham-P	2700	5¼	4⅝	5¼	4⅞
4⅝	4	..	Graham-P ctf	200	4⅝	4	4⅝	..
17⅞	15½	2	Granby	600	16⅝	15⅞	16½	16
24⅞	19½	1¶	Grand Silver	1800	22½	22	22⅝	22¼
15⅝	10⅝	..	Grand Union	2500	15⅝	14¾	14¾	15⅝
41⅝	38	3	Grand Un pf	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
23½	20	3	Granite City	300	22	22	22	..
32¾	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	1300	32¼	30⅞	31⅞	30⅝
69⅝	58⅝	5	Grt Nor pf	1300	68⅝	68	68	68
20⅝	19⅛	2.41	Grt Nor Ore	600	20½	20¼	20½	20¼
11⅞	7⅞	2.80	Grt W Sug	300	9⅞	9¼	9½	9⅝
96⅛	85⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	150	95	95	95	..
4⅝	2⅝	..	Grisby Gru	3500	4¼	3½	4	3⅝
22½	16⅝	..	Gulf Mobile	200	19⅝	19	19⅝	..
75	59	6	Gulf Mo pf	200	61⅝	59	59	61¾
27	18⅝	..	Gulf Steel	200	21½	21¼	21½	21
			—H—					
8½	6⅞	..	Hahn Dpt St	1500	8	7⅝	7⅝	7½
56	50	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	200	54	53	53	..
92½	89½	7	Hanna 1pf	20	92	92	92	..
44	39	2¶	Harbison	15700	44	40¾	43½	41½
109¾	109½	6	Harbison pf	20	109¾	109½	109½	..
10⅝	9	2	Hartman A	400	10⅝	9	10⅝	..
5¾	3¾	..	Hartman B	900	5¾	4½	5½	..
4⅞	3½	8a	Hayes Body	700	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	4¾
91½	87	5	Hershey Ch	500	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	..
96	93	4¶	Hershey pf	200	96	96	96	..
10	5⅞	..	Hollander	300	10	9½	9½	9¼
30⅝	26	2½¶	Holland F	100	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
6⅝	4¼	..	Houdaille B	2900	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
44½	35¼	10¶	Houston Oil	1600	44½	41⅝	44	40
10	8¼	..	Houston Oil N	800	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9
62½	59	4	Household F pf	100	61½	61½	61½	..
25	21	4	Howe Sound	300	23	22⅞	23	..
43⅞	37	3½	Hud Man	100	43⅞	42½	43⅞	..
77½	72	5	Hud Man pf	100	77½	77⅝	77½	..
26	18⅝	3	Hudson Mot	5700	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	20¼
11¼	7⅝	..	Hupp Motors	59700	11¼	9⅞	11⅛	9
			—I—					
88¾	69⅝	7	Ill Central	400	88	86¾	87	86
3⅝	2⅝	..	Indian Mot	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
4½	3¾	..	Indian Refin	14300	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
57¼	45	..	Ind Rayon	5700	57⅞	50¾	57⅝	..
182	164	4	Ingersoll R	500	173⅝	171⅛	172	..
65	59¾	4	Inland Steel	200	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	..
8⅞	7⅞	..	Inspiration	200	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	..
8¼	5⅞	.40	Insuran Sh Del	600	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7½
9	6⅞	6	Insuran Sh Md ctfs	300	9	8	9	..
30⅝	24½	..	Interboro RT	7200	30⅝	29⅜	30⅝	29⅝
3¾	3⅛	..	Int Agri	200	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	..
164¾	145½	6§	Int Business	1400	166¾	162½	166¾	162¾
12⅛	9⅞	.50	Int Carriers	1900	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11
57¾	49⅞	4	Int Cement	1100	57¾	56	57	57
4	1¾	..	Int Combus	1700	3¾	3¼	3¾	..
35¼	24	..	Int Comb pf	700	35¼	32	35¼	31
30¼	20	..	Int Comb ctfs	100	30¼	30⅛	30¼	..
54⅝	48	2½	Int Harv	4000	54⅝	52⅛	53⅞	52¾
142	131	7	Int Harv pf	300	140	140	140	..
26⅝	21⅝	2b	Int Hyd El	1700	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	25½
68	55	4	Int Match pf	8100	68	65¼	67	66
16⅞	15½	2	Int M Mar	400	16	16	16	..
16¼	13⅞	1	Int Nickel	29100	15½	14⅝	15⅛	14½
4⅛	2⅝	..	Int P&P C	1300	4	3¾	3⅞	..
40	26⅛	7	Int P&P pf	500	39	38	39	37⅝
15	11	..	Int Print Ink	100	13	13	13	..
42	37¼	3	Int Salt	19100	42	40⅞	41⅞	40¾
48¾	47	3	Int Shoe	100	47½	47⅛	47⅛	..
29	18¾	2	Int Tel & T	9100	29	28	28⅝	27⅞
15	12¾	1	Interlake	900	14⅝	14	14⅝	..
18	16	2	Inter Dep St	700	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛
8⅛	5	..	Inv Equ	1500	8⅛	7⅞	8	7⅛
31	27½	4	Island Cr	200	30	29⅞	29⅞	..
			—J—					
51¾	39¼	3¶	Jewel Tea	1600	51⅜	49	50	48
66⅞	52½	3	Johns Man	12800	66⅞	65	66	63⅝
121	119½	7	Jones & L pf	50	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	..
¾	½	..	Jordan Mot	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
			—K—					
62½	53	4	Kan C So pf	400	64	62⅝	64	..
7	5⅜	1.03	Karstadt	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝
18⅝	16⅛	2.50	Kayser	400	18⅝	17	18⅝	..
100¼	90¼	7	Keith Alb pf	400	101½	100	101⅛	..
2	1⅞	..	Kelly Spring	200	2	1⅞	2	..
28	21⅝	2	Kelsey Wh	1000	28¼	27⅜	27⅞	27⅞
12⅝	8⅝	..	Kelvinator	5200	13	11⅝	12	11⅝
31	20	6¶	Kendall pf	120	31	31	31	..
26½	22½	2	Kennecott	4800	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	24½
41	38½	2½§	Kimberly	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	..
70	51	8	Kinney pf	10	62	62	62	62
1½	⅞	..	Kolster Rad	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
27⅝	25	1.60	Kresge	2500	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	26¾
110	107	7	Kresge pf	50	110¼	110	110¼	..
6⅝	4⅝	..	Kresge DS	500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
7⅝	5¼	..	Marmon	700	6¼	6	6¼	6
31½	23¼	2½	Marshall F	2900	31⅝	30	31⅝	29½
47	45	1¶	Kress Co	400	45½	45	45½	45
23¾	20⅞	1.60	Kreuger Toll	7600	24⅞	23¾	24	23⅝
27½	18	1	Kroger	12200	28⅞	27⅜	28	27½
			—L—					
17⅞	11	2	Lane Bryant	100	12	12	12	..
18	13⅝	2	Leh P Cem	400	18	17	18	17
101½	98½	7	Leh PC pf	90	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
8⅞	6¼	..	Leh V Coal	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
62¼	54	3	Lehman	3400	62⅞	62	62⅞	62¼
13⅛	11¼	..	Libbey Ow	2100	15⅛	13½	14¼	13¼
33⅝	23⅞	..	Lima Loco	400	30½	29⅞	30½	29¼
31½	28¼	2.40	Link Belt	100	31½	31½	31½	..
47	41⅝	4	Liquid Car	1700	48¾	45¾	48	46½
56⅝	45¼	3¶	Loew's Inc	14600	56⅝	53½	56½	53¼
98	83	6½	Loew's pf xw	200	96½	96½	96½	98
5	2⅞	..	Loft Inc	4600	5	4⅞	5	5
4	3¼	..	Long Bell A	300	3¼	3	3	..
51	43⅝	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	2700	51½	50½	51⅝	50⅞
30½	27	1¾	Lou G&E A	2300	32	30⅝	32	30⅝
110	90¼	7	Louis N	400	111	109	111	..
14⅞	11	..	Ludlum Stl	5200	15½	14¾	15½	14⅝
			—M—					
36	32⅞	2½	McCall	100	34	34	34	..
39⅛	38	2	McCrory B	10	40	40	40	..
24⅛	20⅝	1	McIntyre	400	23½	23	23	23
80	71⅛	4¶	McKeesport	1100	80	79⅝	79⅝	79½
8½	7	..	McLellan	200	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
41⅞	35¾	4	Mack Trucks	2500	41⅞	41	41½	40⅝
92¼	83	2¶	Macy	2700	92¼	90	91⅝	90
5⅞	5	..	Madison Sq	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
23¼	20¼	3	Magma Cop	300	22	21	22	20½
3⅝	2⅛	..	Mallinson	100	3	3	3	..
4	½	..	Manati Sug	20	2½	2½	2½	..
37⅞	32⅞	.80	Man Elv mg	2300	37⅛	36	37	37
25½	19⅝	1.20	Marine Mid	1300	22⅛	22	22⅛	..
31⅛	23⅛	2	Math Alkali	4400	26⅛	25⅝	26⅝	25⅝
34⅞	28⅝	2§	May Dpt S	1100	35	34¾	34¾	34¾
7	5⅜	..	Maytag	100	7	7	7	7
20½	15⅛	3	Maytag pf ww	100	19	19	19	..
68	66	6	Maytag 1pf	100	66	66	66	..
171	165	32	Mex Petrol	15	170	170	170	171
16	10⅝	..	Mex Seabd	20900	16⅝	16	16½	16
8⅝	7⅛	..	Miami Cop	600	8	7¾	8	7⅝
16⅝	13⅞	2	Mid Cont	1400	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	14⅝
25⅞	21	3	Midland St	1600	26⅝	25¼	26	25⅜
53⅝	38¼	3¶	Min Hon'well	300	57½	55	58	53⅝
5¼	4½	..	Min Moline	2400	6	4¾	5⅞	4⅝
43½	40	6.50	M Moline pf	100	40½	40½	40½	..
26¾	20	3	Mo K&T	2400	24½	23⅝	24¼	23½
85	70	7	Mo K&T pf	700	82	81½	81½	81½
40	30⅛	..	Mo Pac	300	36¾	36	36⅝	35
18½	10⅞	..	Mohawk	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
24⅞	20	1¼	Monsanto Ch	300	25	24½	24½	24⅞
22⅝	15⅝	..	Mont Ward	42600	23⅝	22½	23¼	22¼
54	51	4.40	Morrel & S	100	54	54	54	..
⅜	½	..	Mother Lode	200	½	½	½	½
3½	2½	..	Mot Met G&E	600	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
42	30	2	Motor Prod	200	40	39	40	38
16⅝	14⅞	3	Motor Wheel	800	16⅝	15½	16	15¼
11	8⅞	..	Mullins Body	200	9¾	9½	9½	..
31¼	27⅝	3¶	Munsing	200	31	31	31	..
			—N—					
14⅞	11⅛	..	Murray Body	7500	14¾	13⅝	14	13½
33½	27¼	4	Nash Mot	7000	33⅞	33	33½	32⅞
8⅞	7⅝	1½	Nat Acme	100	8½	8½	8½	..
10	8½	..	Nat Air Tr	200	10	9	9⅞	..
8	3¼	..	Nat Bellas H	2000	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛
27½	17	7	Nat Bel H pf	100	27	27	27	25¼
81⅞	76	2.80¶	Nat Bisc	15000	80⅝	79	79⅝	79
37⅞	29	3¶	Nat Cash R	8500	37⅞	36⅜	37⅛	36⅛
44⅛	37¼	2.60	Nat Dairy	11200	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝
29⅞	19⅝	2	Nat Distil	200	29⅞	27⅝	29	27⅝
140¼	136	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	140	140	140	140¼
120	116⅝	6	Nat Lead pf B	10	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	..
37⅛	31⅝	1	Nat Pw & Lt	11500	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	36⅛
1½	1⅛	..	Nat Ry Mx 1pf	70	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
½	⅜	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
48¼	43	2	Nat Steel	400	47	45½	47	45½
63⅜	59	5	Nat Supply	100	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	..
109	107⅞	7	Nat Sup pf	20	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	..
55	41⅞	5	Nat Surety	500	53⅝	52	53⅝	52
20⅞	15½	1	Nat Tea	1100	20⅞	18	20½	18⅝
25¼	19⅝	1.60	Neisner Bros	300	25¼	23⅝	24	23¼
12⅝	10¼	1	Nev Cons	300	11⅝	11	11⅝	11¼
18	15	..	Newport Co	100	16	16	16	15⅞
18	14⅞	..	Newton Steel	700	16⅛	15⅜	16	..
127	113	8	NY Central	3500	124¾	122⅞	124	123⅝
86	77⅛	6	NY C&StL	100	84	84	84	..
89¾	85¼	6	NY C&StL pf	100	89½	89½	89½	..
184	165	5	NY&Harlem	100	175	175	175	..
12⅛	10⅛	1.20	NY Invest	2000	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	11
91	75	6	NY NH&H	1600	89⅝	89	89	89⅝
119	110	7	NYNH&H pf	100	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	..
1½	1	..	NY Ry pf	100	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 9	Last Feb. 7
115	111	7	NY Stm 7%	40	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	..
103	100	6	NY Stm 6%	10	103	103	103	..
214	200	1¶	Norf & West	100	214	214	214	211
77⅞	62	10a	No Am	15000	77⅞	74	77⅛	74
55	53	3	No Am pf	300	54½	53⅞	53⅞	53½
104⅛	102	6	No Am Ed pf	900	104	104	104	103⅞
7⅞	4⅜	..	No Am Aviat	3500	7⅛	6⅞	7	7
60⅞	47⅝	5	No Pacific	1500	57⅝	57	57½	57
46	42	3	Nor'west Tel	20	44	44	44	..
			—O—					
19¼	15⅜	1	Ohio Oil	4600	17⅜	16½	17⅛	16⅛
5⅝	3⅞	..	Oliver Farm	200	5⅛	5	5	5
26	18½	..	Oliver ppf	400	20¼	19⅝	20¼	..
5⅝	3⅞	..	Omnibus	1500	5⅝	5	5⅜	5
74	68	8	Omnibus pf	200	74	73¾	74	..
24⅜	22	3	Oppenheim	300	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
65	60⅛	8	Orpheum pf	20	63	63	63	..
58½	52¼	2½	Otis Elev	1300	55	53	54⅞	53½
15½	10	..	Otis Steel	1900	14¼	12⅛	14	12⅛
55	45	4	Outlet Co	10	55	55	55	..
39¾	33¼	3	Owens Ill	1300	37	36	37	..
			—P—					
2¼	2	2	Pac Gas rts	300	2¼	2½	2½	2½
50	45½	2	Pac Gas	300	47½	46⅝	47½	46⅝
58½	50⅞	3	Pac Lighting	600	58⅛	56⅝	58	56½
125⅛	116⅜	7	Pac Tel&T	20	125	124	125	..
10⅝	8⅝	.60	Packard M	3800	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	10
35⅛	34	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	34	34	34	..
3⅛	2⅞	..	Panhandle	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
49⅛	36⅞	..	Paramount	5000	49⅛	47⅞	49⅛	47⅞
7⅞	5⅞	..	Park & Tilf	1000	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
1⅝	1⅛	..	Park Utah	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
4⅞	3	..	Parmalee Tr	100	4¼	4	4¼	4
2	1⅛	..	Pathe Exch	800	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
4½	3	..	Pathe Ex A	100	4	3½	3¾	4
12	10⅝	..	Patino M	100	12	12	12	12
4⅛	3⅛	..	Peerless Mot	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
45⅝	37¼	1	Penick & F	900	44	43⅝	43⅝	43
35⅞	28⅛	..	J C Penney	1000	35⅞	35	35⅞	34⅝
63⅝	55⅛	4	Penn RR	3700	62½	61⅝	62⅛	62⅛
243	200½	8	Peoples Gas	500	243	239	243	239
9⅝	6⅞	1	Petroleum	7700	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9¼
23¾	19⅛	2	Phelps Dodge	100	21	21	21	..
54⅞	52½	3	Phila Co 6%	300	53⅝	53½	53½	54
10⅛	7⅛	..	Phila Read	6900	10⅝	9⅝	10½	9¼
16⅝	12¼	2¶	Phillips Pet	2800	13⅞	13¼	13¾	13¼
24½	19	3	Pierce Ar	300	24½	24¼	24½	24½
12⅛	9	..	Pierce Oil pf	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
2¾	1¾	10	Pierce Pet	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
29½	26	2¶	Pillsbury	100	29	29	29	29¼
28½	22	..	Pitts Coal	100	28½	28½	28½	..
14¾	14	1.40¶	Pitts Scr&B	100	14⅛	14	14	..
87	84¼	7	Pitts Stl pf	20	87	87	87	..
14⅛	13	..	Pitts-United	100	14	14	14	..
39⅛	25	7	Post Tel pf	100	36	35½	35½	35¼
18⅞	12⅝	2¶	Prairie O&G	600	15½	14⅞	15⅛	14¼
23¼	17⅞	3¶	Prairie P L	3000	22⅞	21⅞	22⅝	21¾
6	4	..	Press Steel	400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5¼
69½	63	2.40	Proctor & G	1700	70⅛	68⅞	70⅛	69
15⅞	11⅝	..	Prod & R pf	40	15	14	15	14⅞
83⅞	72	3.40	Pub Serv	5800	83⅞	82¼	83⅞	81½
98⅛	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	97	96½	97	..
58	49¾	4	Pullman	100	55½	55	55	54½
11⅛	8¾	..	Pure Oil	600	10⅝	9⅞	10	10⅛
101⅞	95¼	8	Pure Oil pf	10	98	97¼	98	98
49	38	4	Purity Bk	600	47¼	46	47	46⅝
			—R—					
17⅞	12	..	Radio	57700	17⅞	16¾	17⅝	16⅝
55⅝	34½	5	Radi pf B	4200	55¾	53	55½	53⅞
21⅛	15¾	..	Radio-Keith	56700	21⅛	19¾	21⅛	19¾
23⅛	18⅝	2.60	Raybestos	100	23⅛	21¾	22⅝	21½
30⅝	25	3	Real Silk H	200	30	28⅞	30	28½
17⅛	15⅛	1.60	Rem Rand	1900	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	15¾
88	82½	7	Rem Rd 1pf	100	83	83	83	84¾
10	6¼	.80¶	Reo Motors	2900	10	9⅛	9½	9
8	8	.80	Reo Mot ct	100	8	8	8	..
19½	12	..	Repub Stl	700	18	17	17⅝	16¾
46⅞	29½	..	Repub Stl pf	500	41⅛	40	41	..
13	7¾	..	Revere C&B	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
19	11½	2	Rey Metal	300	18¾	18⅛	18½	18¾
6⅝	2¾	..	Richfield Oil	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8⅝	5⅝	..	Rio Grande O	1600	8⅝	8¼	8½	7⅞
32½	27	..	Ritter D	100	32½	32½	32½	..
23⅝	16⅛	2.20	Rossia Ins	500	23⅝	21¾	23¼	22½
41	37⅞	1.87	Royal Dutch	300	41	40⅞	41	40¾
			—S—					
50	38⅝	5	Safeway S	800	51½	48¼	51	47¾
90	86	6	Safew S 6%	100	90	90	90	..
27½	24⅝	2¶	St Joseph	800	25½	25	25	25¼
62⅞	43	8	StL & SF	300	55⅛	53½	55⅛	..
76	63⅞	6	SL & SF pf	200	72½	72½	72½	..
33½	23	..	StL SW	500	30½	29	30½	..
50	49	5	StL SW pf	100	45	45	45	..
17½	13	2	Savage A	500	18	16⅝	18	16⅞
1⅛	⅝	..	Seabd AL	300	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
2⅛	1	..	Seabd AL pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
6⅛	6½	1.20	Seagrave	1000	7⅞	6⅞	7½	..
54⅝	44⅞	2½	Sears Roe	2600	55	52⅞	54⅞	52¾
5	3⅛	..	Sec Nat Inv	500	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4½
50⅝	40	..	Sec Nat pf	100	49	47½	49	48
1½	1⅛	..	Seneca Cop	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
7½	4⅛	..	Servel	100	7⅜	7⅛	7¾	7⅛
13⅝	10	..	Sharon	1000	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12½
17	12	..	Sharp Dohme	600	17	16	16¾	15
26½	22⅛	1¶	Shattuck	1300	26⅞	26¼	26½	26½
10¼	7⅝	..	Shell Union	500	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝
75	58	5.50	Shell Un pf	100	70	70	70	70
5⅞	4½	..	Shubert Th	500	5⅞	5½	5½	..
17⅞	14⅝	..	Simmons	100	18¼	16⅞	18	16¾
10	7⅞	..	Simms Pet	400	9½	9	9½	..
13⅝	10⅛	1	Sinclair	2000	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12
102½	95	8	Sinclair pf	100	102½	102½	102½	..
12⅛	8⅛	2	Skelly Oil	100	10	9⅞	10	10⅝
62	42½	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	300	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	54
4⅝	2⅞	..	Snider	100	4⅞	3¾	4⅞	3¾
12	8	..	Snider pf	100	12	12	12	11⅛
94⅛	90⅞	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	1000	93	92	92	92¼
50	45⅞	2	So Calif Ed	200	49¾	49⅜	49⅜	49⅞
4⅝	4	..	So Dairies B	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¼
106	92⅞	6	So Pacific	300	106	106	106	105⅞
17⅛	12	2¶	So PR Sug	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞
112	103	8	So PR Sug pf	50	109	109	109	..
63⅞	47⅞	8	So Railway	200	64	62⅝	64	63
36	34	2	Spalding	100	34	34	34	..
12	8⅛	1	Sparks With	9800	10⅜	10	10⅛	9⅞
13⅝	10½	..	Spicer Co	100	15	13⅝	14	..
18⅞	16¼	1.20	Sta Brands	6100	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝
120½	118	7	Sta Brands pf	100	120½	120½	120½	120½
67⅛	58	3.50	Sta Gas	1600	60⅛	58⅜	60	58⅜
62	57	4	Sta Gas pf	100	61	60½	61	60¾
3⅞	3	..	Sta Inv	1200	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
50½	45½	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	2800	50⅛	49⅜	50⅛	49
19	14⅛	2	Sta Oil Kan	300	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
51⅛	45⅝	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	11000	49⅞	48⅜	49⅜	48⅜
25¾	22½	1.60	Sta Oil NY	17300	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	24¼

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 9	Last Feb. 7
29⅝	21½	2¶	Starret Co	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28½
5¾	3	..	Sterling	1900	5⅛	4⅞	5	4¾
9⅝	8⅛	1.20	Sterling pf	1300	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	9
36⅞	33	3	Ster cv pf	300	36⅞	36	36⅞	35¾
19⅛	14⅛	..	St-Warner	400	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝	15½
47⅞	37⅞	4	Stone & Web	1700	41⅞	40¼	41⅞	40½
24⅞	20¼	1.20	Studebaker	3900	22⅜	21⅝	22	21¾
43	39½	1§	Sun Oil	100	40⅝	40½	40⅝	..
104⅛	100⅞	6	Sun Oil pf	10	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104½
1⅞	¾	..	Super Oil	100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
40⅝	33½	2½	Superheater	400	40⅝	40	40½	40½
13	11⅛	1	Sweets Co	400	13	12⅝	13	..
2⅛	1	..	Symington	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
6½	4¼	..	Symington A	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
			—T—					
20¼	17	1.40	Telautograph	600	20¼	18⅞	20¼	..
9⅛	8½	1	Tenn Corp	200	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
36⅛	30⅛	3	Tex Cop	900	33⅞	32⅛	33⅛	32⅛
51¼	45⅝	4	Tex Gulf S	4400	51⅝	50⅞	51⅛	50⅝
100	95	5	Tex & Pac	100	95	95	95	..
6⅛	4½	..	Tex & P Coal	1400	5½	5⅛	5⅝	5
15⅛	11⅛	..	Tex & P LT	3000	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	14⅝
15⅝	13⅛	1.60	Thatcher	200	15	14⅝	15	..
7⅝	5	..	Thermoid	5200	7⅝	7	7⅝	7⅛
23	21⅜	2.40	The Fair	400	21½	21½	21½	..
24½	18⅛	2d	Third Nat Inv	300	24½	24	24¼	23⅛
15⅛	11⅜	2.40	Thom Prod	500	15⅛	14⅜	15	..
9	6⅛	.60	Tidewat As	8600	8⅝	7⅜	8	7⅛
68	55	6	Tidewat A pf	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	..
11	9⅜	1.80	Timken-Det	700	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10
49⅞	43	3	Timken	1300	49⅝	47⅛	49⅝	47⅝
14¼	11⅞	1	Transamer	19800	13⅞	12¾	13⅝	12¾
10	6½	..	Tri-Cont	1300	10	9⅝	10	9⅝
93⅛	92⅝	6	Tri-Cont pf	400	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92½
9⅛	7⅞	1	Trans & W	200	9½	9	9½	..
35⅞	29⅞	2.50	Trico	100	35	35	35	35⅛
22⅜	21	1.20§	Truscon S	200	22½	22⅜	22½	..
14⅛	9	4	Twin City	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
62	41¼	7	Twin C pf	20	62	62	62	..
			—U—					
66¾	51½	5	Underwood	8200	66¾	65	66⅞	66⅞
122⅝	122	7	Underwood pf	10	122	122	122	..
11	9¾	..	Un Bag & P	200	10¾	10⅛	10¾	..
63¼	55⅛	2.60	Un Carbide	26000	63¼	61⅞	63¼	62
25½	22	2§	Un Oil Cal	3100	25¾	24¼	25⅛	23⅞
200⅛	179¾	10	Un Pacific	1200	200⅛	199⅛	200	198
86⅛	83⅝	4	Un Pac pf	100	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
25⅛	23	1.60	Un Tk Car	200	23⅜	23?	23⅝	23⅛
28⅞	22½	..	Uni Air T	59300	28⅞	27	28⅛	26⅛
54	46	3	Uni Air T pf	100	54	51	54	51¾
40	33⅞	2	Uni Biscuit	800	40	39⅞	40	39
27⅞	18¾	1.75	Unit Carbon	16000	27⅞	26⅛	27½	25⅞
23	16⅛	.50	Unit Corp	74200	23	21⅞	23	21½
49⅞	44⅝	3	Unit Corp pf	1800	49⅞	49½	49½	49⅝
7⅝	3	..	Uni El Coal	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
61¼	51¼	4	Uni Fruit	200	61¼	59⅝	60¾	59¼
30¼	27⅝	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	7800	30	29⅝	30	29¼
102¼	98½	5	Uni G Imp pf	1300	100¼	100	100¼	100
27½	23⅛	2	Uni Piece Dye	2300	27⅛	26	27⅛	25⅞
10⅛	7⅝	..	US & For Sec	1200	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
88½	80	6	US & For S pf	100	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
43⅞	40¼	1.60¶	US Gypsum	1400	43⅛	41⅞	43	41
26½	17	..	US Freight	400	26½	21	26½	21
10	5⅞	..	US Hoffman	200	10	8½	10	..
66¾	54	6¶	US Alco	7800	66¾	62⅞	66½	63¼
5½	3⅝	..	US Leather	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
34¼	27⅜	2	US Pipe&Fd	16000	34¼	33	33¾	33⅛
34⅝	26¼	3	US Realty	200	34⅝	33½	33⅞	33
14⅜	11⅜	..	US Rubber	7400	14⅜	13½	14	13⅛
27¼	20⅞	..	US Rub 1pf	2600	27⅛	26	26½	..
22	18½	..	US Smelt	1200	20⅛	19	20⅛	..
145	137⅞	7	US Steel	34100	143⅝	140⅜	143⅝	140⅝
32½	31½	8	Univ Pict pf	70	32	31½	32	..
4	2⅝	..	Univ Pipe	400	4	3⅛	3⅞	3
27½	21½	2b	Util P&Lt A	6500	27½	26	27½	25½
			—V—					
56⅛	45½	3	Vanadium	38500	55½	51½	55¼	51¼
2⅞	2	..	Va-C-Chem	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
16	11½	2	Va-C Ch 6%	100	16	16	16	..
71¾	67½	7	Va-C Ch 7%	400	70½	70	70½	..
103¼	98¼	6	Va El & P pf	50	103	103	103	..
62½	41½	4	Vulcan	1230	60⅝	58⅞	59⅝	59¾
			—W—					
26	17	..	Wabash	700	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	17¾
51	38¼	..	Wabash pf A	300	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
25⅞	22½	1.50	Waldorf	2300	25¼	24⅝	25	..
14⅞	12	2	Walworth	200	13	12½	12⅞	12⅞
27¼	13⅝	..	Ward Bk A	110	23	21⅞	21⅞	22½
8⅝	3½	..	Ward Bk B	900	7⅛	7	7	..
57½	45	7	Ward Bk pf	300	56	55	56	..
16⅞	13	..	Warner Br A	54300	18⅞	17⅜	18⅞	17¼
40½	38	3.85	*Warner Br pf	100	38	38	38	..
7⅞	4¼	..	Warner Quin	2600	7⅝	7	7½	..
42½	27⅞	3	Warren Br	1700	42½	41	41⅞	41½
49½	41¼	3	Werren cv pf	240	49½	47	47½	46
26½	24	2	Warren F&P	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	25½
22	21¼	2	Wesson O	200	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	21¼
57	54⅝	4	Wesson O pf	100	57	57	57	..
102⅞	99	7	W Pen El A	50	101	101	101	..
116½	114	7	W Pen P 7%	80	116½	116½	116½	116½
39⅞	24½	4	*Wn Dairy A	200	37⅞	37	37	38
9¼	4¾	..	Wn Dairy B	1300	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
17¾	13¼	..	Wn Md	1200	16⅛	15¾	16	15⅞
14⅞	10	..	Wn Pac	200	14⅞	14½	14⅞	..
31½	26	..	Wn Pac pf	100	31½	31½	31½	..
149	130	8	Wn Union	1300	141¼	139	141⅛	139½
34⅝	33	2	Westg A B	400	34⅝	34	34⅛	34
95⅝	82⅝	5	Westg Elec	32700	91	87½	90	87¼
112⅞	103⅝	5	Westg El pf	150	109	108¼	108¼	108
28	20½	1	Weston In	100	26	26	26	26
26¼	19⅞	2	Westvaco	200	25¾	25½	25¾	25⅝
2⅝	1	..	Wextark Rad	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
26½	22	2	White Mot	200	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22⅝
44¼	39	4§	Whi Rock	100	44	44	44	..
6	4⅞	..	Willys-Ov	4700	6	5⅝	6	5½
3⅝	2½	..	Wilson	100	3	3	3	..
9⅛	6¾	..	Wilson A	100	9	9	9	..
62½	54⅞	2.40	Woolworth	12300	62⅛	60⅞	62	60¾
90⅞	59⅝	..	Wor Pump	3800	90⅞	86½	90	87
89⅝	89⅝	7	Wor Pump A	100	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	..
72	66⅝	4	Wrigley	2300	72	70½	71⅞	70¾
			—Y—					
12¼	9⅝	..	Yel Truck	23900	12⅝	11⅜	12¼	11¼
75	70	..	Yel Truck pf	30	75	75	75	..
75	73	5	Youngstown	100	73	73	73	..
24⅝	23⅝	3	Young S&W	1200	24	23⅝	24	23
			—Z—					
4¼	2⅝	..	Zenith Radio	1600	4¼	3¼	3¾	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

GRAIN MARKET IS DEVELOPING FIRMER TREND

Lack of Rain, Lower Argentine Estimates and Better Demand Factors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—Whether conditions were responsible for a moderate advance in wheat last week, and also caused a late drop, the initial buying being due to continued dry conditions, while predictions for rain or snow the latter part of the week took the edge off the market. Winnipeg wheat futures showed a stronger tone and made better gains relatively than Chicago.

At the Canadian market there were indications of a broader demand on the setbacks. The necessity Europe is under to buy strong milling wheat is creating a better export trade in Manitoba.

Argentine estimates have been reduced by 20,000,000 bushels, and the quality of Argentine has been lowered by bad weather. Australian wheat also is said to need strong wheats for mixed, all of which tends to make a better market for Canadian wheat.

Situation Favors Canada

The elimination of the United States as an exporter also increases the export avenues for Canadian wheat. Non-European countries are now expected to require 32,000,000 bushels more wheat for the season than forecast early in the season. Canada is supplying part of this increased demand, and Australia the rest.

Canadian stocks available for export as of February were estimated by Nat C. Murray, crop statistician, as 220,000,000 bushels. There is a possibility that a large part of this surplus will be required before the new crop. Russian shipments this week showed a substantial increase over recent weeks at 1,192,000 bushels, North American clearances were moderate at 5,282,000 bushels.

The weather will be the big factor in new crop months the next few weeks. More than the usual moisture will be required in this country and Canada to make up for present deficiency as compared to normal. It is too early to encourage much buying based on prevailing conditions as the situation could change radically in a short time. So far no serious damage to wheat is indicated.

Short Covering in Corn

In addition to weather conditions, much will depend on whether the spring wheat acreage is reduced materially. Financial necessities more than the admonishing by the farm board will dictate the acreage.

Corn developed an oversold pit situation, which resulted in a fair recovery in prices, some short covering being induced also by the prospect late in the week for more seasonable winter weather, which is counted on to increase farm consumption and feeding generally. The thing most needed in corn at the present time is something to stimulate the shipping demand, which has been sluggish for a long time.

Consumption of corn up to this time has been smaller since Nov. 1 than the same time last year. However, stocks on the farms Jan. 1 were placed by the Department of Agriculture at 300,000,000 bushels less than the like time last year. Competition from other grains and cheaper feedstuffs with the open winter reduced the needs for corn materially, and have balanced the short crop to an unexpectedly large extent.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY'S PROFITS FOR YEAR DROP 32 PER CENT

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP) — Just about one-third of their 1929 profits was what the current recession cost American industry in 1930, latest figures reveal.

A tabulation of annual earnings statements of 419 companies providing a cross section of industry, compiled by Standard Statistics Company, for the Associated Press show combined net income in 1930 was 32 per cent less than the previous year.

The list includes those reporting their annual incomes last week and will be subject to further revision as additional concerns are heard from, but the number is now sufficiently large to indicate how the slump in trade affected profits.

The net earnings of these companies also were the lowest for any of the four years since the comparative figures were first gathered in 1927.

As has been indicated by quarterly statements, the electric power industry came the closest to being depression-proof as compared with railroads and the miscellaneous group which for statistical purposes is classified as industrials.

Compared with almost uninterrupted gains in recent years, utility earnings, on the basis of 30 companies that have reported, declined 1 per cent. Fourteen electric light and power companies actually reported a slight gain.

The compilation of 359 companies in the industrial group shows that 1930 profits slumped 35 per cent, and railroads ran them a close second. Thirty carriers report a combined decline of 34 per cent.

NEWTON STEEL COMPANY

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 9—Newton Steel Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 a deficit of $437,429, after depreciation, interest and preferred dividend requirements, contrasted with a surplus of $1,947,151 in 1929.

REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS

Real Silk Hosiery Mills reports the largest volume of sales in its history for 1930 and estimates the year's net profit at between $4 and $5 a share, compared with $9.29 a share in 1929. It was explained declining silk prices reduced the profit ratio to sales.

CRUCIBLE STEEL EARNINGS

Crucible Steel Company of America reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net of $4,045,122 after federal taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., equivalent after deducting 7 per cent preferred dividends to $4.59 a share on 500,000 shares of common, compared with $8,162,343 or $11.56 a share on 550,000 common shares in 1929. Unfilled orders Dec. 31 were 85,156 tons, compared with 123,073 Dec. 31, 1929.

CHICAGO RAPID TRANSIT

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 — The Chicago Rapid Transit Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $207,983 after taxes, interest, etc., but before adjustment bond interest, compared with $1,069,479 in 1929. At the close of 1930 interest on debentures amounted to $4,826,380.

COCA COLA EARNINGS

Coca Cola Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $13,515,535 after expenses, federal taxes and reserves, a new high, equivalent, after dividends on Class A stock, to $11.15 a share on 1,000,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $12,-758,376 or $10.25 a common share in 1929.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; pivotal shares surge forward.

Bonds: Firm; Governments mixed.

Curb: Strong, specialties lead active race.

Foreign exchange: Irregular, Canadian dollar at par.

Cotton: Higher, New Orleans and local buying.

Sugar: Easy, trade selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm, cold wave Northwest and firm cables.

Corn: Firm, cold weather and decreased visible supply.

Cattle: Lower.

Hogs: Steady to lower.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
March	10.57	10.75	10.56	10.58	10.61
May	10.84	11.03	10.83	10.86	10.88
July	11.10	11.27	11.09	11.11	11.12
October	11.35	11.52	11.35	11.38	11.37
December	11.52	11.70	11.52	11.58	11.55
January	11.57	11.73	11.60	11.62	11.62

Spots 10.70 unchanged. Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.64	10.85	10.64	10.71	10.70
May	10.91	11.12	10.91	11.00	10.97
July	11.15	11.36	11.15	11.23	11.24
October	11.46	11.62	11.44	11.48	11.50
December	11.60	11.72	11.60	11.72	11.63

Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.56	10.78	10.56	10.62	10.64
May	10.81	11.05	10.81	10.89	10.88
July	11.08	11.28	11.07	11.13	11.13
October	11.35	11.54	11.34	11.39	11.38
December	11.53	11.71	11.53	11.56	11.56
January	11.60	11.68	11.60	11.63	11.63

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	5.59	5.62	5.58	5.61	5.64
May	5.69	5.72	5.67	5.71	5.73
July	5.79	5.82	5.79	5.81	5.84
October	5.91	5.94	5.91	5.93	5.95
January	6.04	6.04	6.02	6.04	6.06

Spots 5.72, down 2 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales 3000; (American) 2300.

APPALACHIAN GAS DEBENTURES

NEW YORK—P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc., have underwritten an additional issue of $1,750,000 of Appalachian Gas Corporation convertible 6 per cent debentures, initial series, due March 1, 1945, the proceeds of which will be used in connection with the acquisition of additional natural gas properties in 19 counties in Ohio, including the entire capital stock of Trans-Ohio Gas Corporation, owners of a pipe line through which the Empire Steel Corporation in Mansfield, O., is supplied with natural gas from the Ashland County field.

LONDON STOCKS RISE

LONDON, Feb. 9—Stock markets at London opened cheerful following the upward trend in Wall Street and on good support from Paris. Leyland Motors was a feature, up 8s. at £2¾. Ford Motor, Ltd., also was strong at £3⅝, up 5-32. British funds averaged £⅛ higher. German bonds were active with International 5½s at £74½.

INDIAN LOAN QUICKLY SOLD

LONDON, Feb. 9—Application lists for the £12,000,000 Government of India 5½ per cent loan at 97 for cash subscriptions closed within two hours after the opening.

GOLD PRODUCTION IS STIMULATED BY DROP IN COMMODITY PRICES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Gold production on the American constinent has been stimulated by the fall in prices for other commodities.

R. H. Grant, director of the mint, which buys practically all the new gold produced both in the United States and Canada, has made up preliminary figures indicating that 1930 gold output of the United States exceeded the 1929 figure for $500,400, reaching a total of $46,151,000. He considers that the tendency to increase is being carried forward so far in 1931.

"The stimulus to gold mining operations is an expected matter in periods like this," Director Grant commented. "As selling prices of lead, zinc, copper, and other metals drop, mining wage scales decrease, and more labor is made available for the gold operations. Further, the costs of supplies and materials for gold operations is lessened, while the price of its production remains stable."

However, the increases in new gold supply noted in the last 18 months do not yet compare with the increases which took place after 1892. At that time, world gold output increased by 100 per cent during a period when wholesale prices of other commodities sunk to low levels. Discovery of new deposits in South Africa and Alaska contributed.

COTTON MOVES HIGHER

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Cotton was higher today on what appeared to be a broadening trade and commission house demand which sent prices up sharply from an opening decline. The initial selling, promoted by relatively easy Liverpool cables and unfavorable Lancashire labor reports, was readily absorbed by covering and trade buying, and the demand seemed to become a little more general as prices worked upward. Bullish domestic cloth statistics and the firmer ruling of the stock market were probably contributing factors to the advance, which carried the price of May contracts up from 10.83 to 11.00, and October from 11.35 to 11.49, with the mid-afternoon market firm at net advances of 10 to 13 points.

$150,000,000 OF TREASURY BILLS

WASHINGTON—The Treasury announces an issue of $150,030,000 91-day Treasury bills, dated Feb. 16 and maturing May 18, 1931. Tenders will be received to 2 p. m., Feb. 13, at any reserve bank or branch. Proceeds will redeem Treasury bills due Feb. 16 in amount of $127,445,00.

JANUARY AUTOMOBILE OUTPUT

Production of cars and trucks in the United States and Canada during January totaled 183,876 units, compared with 161,-223 in December and 283,606 in January, 1930, according to National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

WORLD OUTPUT OF FORDS

DETROIT, Feb. 9 (AP) — World production of the Ford Motor Company for January of this year totaled 55,180 units. The figures cover production from Jan. 5 to 31, the plants having been closed for inventory from Dec. 18 to Jan. 5. For Dec. 1 to 18 production aggregated 45,032 units.

STANDARD OIL OF OHIO

TOLEDO, Feb. 9—Standard Oil Company of Ohio will build an asphalt plant at Toledo costing between $750,000 and $1,-000,000.

American Stores Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 14.

INDIA TIRE PLANT TO INCREASE OUTPUT

AKRON, O., Feb. 9 (AP)—Production at the Mogadore, O., plant of the India Tire & Rubber Company will be stepped up March 1, necessitating the employment of additional men, W. G. Klauss, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting today.

Mr. Klaus said the company, one of the smaller and younger units in the industry, is in a "very strong financial condition with total current assets of $1,671,333 against current liabilities of $308,323."

Reporting on 1930, he said that all bank indebtedness had been wiped out, and noted that although sales of replacement tire units in the industry showed a combined decrease of 17 per cent, India sales decreased only 5½ per cent. Net sales amounted to $3,-650,741 in 1930. Operating profit totaled $18,867.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 9	Last Feb. 7
390	Am & Cont	14	12	14	12
80	Am Found	4¾	4½	4¾	..
50	Am Pneu pf	9	9	9	..
50	Am & Brit 1pf	192½	190	192½	189¾
100	Am Zinc pf	35	35	35	35
265	Amoskeag	7¾	7½	7½	..
100	Andes Pet	.15	.15	.15	..
300	Ariz Com	1½	1½	1½	..
100	Bang & A	61	61	61	..
90	Bos El	70¼	70	70¼	70⅛
5	Bos El pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
20	Bos El 2 pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	..
20	Bos & Alb	180	180	180	179½
107	B&M pr pf	105	105	105	105
10	Cent Sts El	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
120	Cop Range	7½	7	7½	7⅝
330	East SS	25	24⅞	25	24⅝
50	E Butte	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
120	E G&Fuel	20½	20½	20½	20
60	E G&F pf	94	94	94	93
35	E G&F prpf	82¼	82	82¼	83½
10	E Mass pf	8	8	8	..
50	E Util	3½	3½	3½	..
370	Edison Elec	266	261¼	265¾	262
220	Em Asso	18	17¾	18	17⅝
15	First Nat S	47	47	47	..
460	Gen Capital	35½	34½	34½	..
95	Georgian pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
125	Hathaway pf	95	95	95	..
25	Jen Tel	3	3	3	..
270	Mass Util	4½	4½	4½	..
10	Mergenthal	87½	87½	87½	87⅛
410	Nash	33¾	33⅛	33⅝	32⅞
80	NE Tel	136	136	136	136
50	New Riv pf	57	57	57	..
10	N A Avia	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
2440	No Butte	2	1¾	2	1⅞
60	Old Domin	3	3	3	..
150	Pac Mills	19½	19	19⅛	18⅝
100	Pub Util	7½	7½	7½	..
205	Quincy Min	8	7½	8	..
535	Shawmut	15¼	15	15	14⅝
290	Stone Web	41⅞	40½	41¾	39⅞
180	Swift & Co	29⅜	28¾	29	..
20	Torrington	47	46	47	46
200	Tower Mfg	.75	.75	.75	.75
40	Un Twist D	23	23	23	..
277	Uni Found	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
389	Uni Shoe	56½	56	56½	56
240	Uni Gas Corp	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝
50	US&El Pow	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
75	Util Hyd	4⅛	4	4⅛	..
100	Venez M	2	2	2	..
2060	War Bros	42⅝	40⅝	42	40
	BONDS				
$4000	Amoskeag 6s	73	72	73	..
2000	E Mass 4½s	25	25	25	..
2000	Miss Riv 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	..

INSURANCE REFLECTS GAINS

Improved conditions in many sections of the country are indicated in the January report of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., 37 of its general agencies showing gains over the January business last year. Nine of them did a business 100 per cent or more over last year. They were St. Louis, Los Angeles, Trenton, N. J.; Richmond, Va.; Davenport, Ia.; Lexington, Ky.; Raleigh, N. C.; Peoria, Ill., and Bangor, Me.

STEEL TRADE IMPROVEMENT VERY GRADUAL

Gaining 1 Per Cent a Week—Middle West Buying Better—Ingot Gain 19 P. C.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The steel industry has been improving gradually, or at the rate of 1 per cent weekly, as to operations, during the last two or three weeks. The current pace is about 48½ per cent of capacity. Business is very spotty.

Business is plainly better in the middle West than in the East. Steel makers in the Chicago district have reported the best sales so far this year, whereas in the East there has been a recession in buying.

Western steel companies have been selling quite briskly to the makers of automobiles, agricultural implements and builders. The list of bridges, buildings and engineering projects pending in the West is quite impressive.

Eastern Buying Falls Off

Though sales have fallen off quite generally in the East, sellers believe that this is merely a temporary condition or a breathing spell. In the East business had been carried on through the momentum gained from that class of orders which is always placed after the turn of the year, or after inventory-taking.

The present is therefore a breathing spell pending the accumulation of more needs. For instance, eastern manufacturers of radio receiving sets have about completed making up their original quotas for the early 1931 demand and must now wait to gauge further demand for their product.

The president of a prominent Canadian steel manufacturer stated recently that his concern had enough orders to insure a fair operating pace until June, but after that date everything is in doubt.

Purchasing by the railroads is disappointing. Freight car purchases during January number 100, the smallest for any month in many years, while buying of rails and track accessories is considerably below normal.

Motor Purchasing Good

On the other hand, the automobile industry is surprisingly active. Production of cars in both January and February will probably have been 30,000 units a month in excess of predictions. Automobile sales have been brisk in many instances, and in certain makes of cars and in some districts there are distinct shortages of cars in stock.

The latest order for steel rails involved 27,400 tons bought by the "Nickel Plate," while the Grand Trunk has ordered 15,000 tons. The New York Central has ordered rather large tonnages of track accessories, and the Pennsylvania has taken a small amount.

About 30,000 tons of steel will be needed for a new pipe line which is in prospect from El Paso into Mexico. About 100,000 tons of pipe line steel are in an active state of negotiation.

Pig iron production in January was 3 per cent higher in daily rate. It was the first increase since May. However, the gain was the least for a January since 1922. All of the increase was at the plants of the steel makers. In other words, merchant pig iron production still fell.

January Ingot Output

Furnaces in blast numbered 104 at the end of January, there being 314 available stacks in the United States altogether. The figures imply that steel demand is improving more rapidly than that for cast iron products.

The most satisfactory statistical report to come forth in the steel industry for some time pertained to steel ingot production in January as compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute. There was an increase in daily rate of 19 per cent over December. It has been said that the January improvement was slightly less than seasonal. However, the 19 per cent gain in January of this year compares with a 20 per cent improvement in 1930 for the like period, which makes the current showing very satisfactory.

It now develops that all weekly estimates of current operations during January had been understated. The final average for the month, as compiled by the institute, was 46 per cent of capacity.

Pig Iron Quiet

Pig iron sales at New York last week were 10,000 tons, the best so far this year. A feature was the placing of many small lots, there having been exceptionally few orders in the class of 500 to 1000 tons each.

Reports from Boston state that pig iron is rather dull, though some malleable pig iron is in demand from Rhode Island. Philadelphia finds conditions also rather quiet.

Pig iron prices are unchanged, but at least are not yielding. Predictions are being heard that steel prices will be advancing soon.

Decided weakness has pervaded the nonferrous metal markets. Silver reached a new all-time low on Saturday, when it sold at 26⅛c an ounce, which compares with $1.37 an ounce at one time during the war. Lead prices have been reduced $5 a ton to the price of 4½c a pound, New York, the lowest point since the fall of 1921.

Copper has declined to 9⅛c a pound, which coincides with the bottom point of 1930, which in turn was lowest since 1895. Zinc rose to 4.10c, East St. Louis, and then sank back to 4.05c, the figure prevailing at the start of the week.

REYNOLDS METAL COMPANY

Preliminary figures indicate Reynolds Metals Company net in 1930 of approximately $1,730,000 after charges, equal to $2.25 a share on 768,749 shares, compared with $3,560,034 or $4.63 a share in 1929. Of 1929 earnings $1.69 a share was due to nonrecurring items, while earnings from operations were $2.94 a share.

CLEARING HOUSE CUTS RATES

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the New York Clearing House Association, interest rate on certificates of time deposits payable after 30 days was reduced to 1½ per cent from 2 per cent. Other rates remain unchanged. The new rate becomes effective Feb. 9.

HARTFORD ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

Hartford Electric Light Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $2,674,800 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., equivalent to $3.18 a share (par $25) on 840,000 shares, compared with $2,343,600 or $2.79 a share in 1929. Gross sales of electric current totaled [illegible] compared with [illegible]

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Bond	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	95½	95¼
Albany PWP 6s '48	75	75
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	84¾	84¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	82	82
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	104	104
Amer Foreign Power 5s	84½	84¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	30¼	30¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102½	102½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅝	104
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	129¾	128½
Am T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106¼
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106½	106¼
Am T&T 5s '65	106½	106½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109	109
Amer WW &Elec 5s '34	102⅝	102¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104¼	104⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	74	74
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¼	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77½	77¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¾	99
Atch T&SF 4½s	119½	118¼
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	95⅝	95⅝
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	64	64
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103	103
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98	97¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅝	101½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	104	104
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109⅛	109⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108¼	108
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	112	112
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102	101¾
Boston & Maine 5s '55	100½	100¼
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '33	101⅞	101
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	101½	101¼
By Products Coke 5½s	101¾	101¾
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99	99
Calif Petroleum cv 5s '39	96½	96½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99	98¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98¾	98⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105	105
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104⅞	104⅞
Can North sf 7s '40	111	111
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	99
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104	104
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¾	103¾
Can Pacific 1st 4s '49	97	97
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104¼	104¼
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	36¼	36
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¾	99¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104⅜	104⅜
Ches & O 4½s B	101¼	101¼
Chicago B & QQ gen 4s '38	97½	97½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68¼	68¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	31¾	31
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	73	71⅝
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	90¾	90
Chicago Railways 5s	65¼	65¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	99⅛	99⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	92½	92½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	89	89
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	86	86
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90	90
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¾	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	94½	94¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96¼	96¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	97⅞	97⅞
Columbus Power 4½s	95¾	95¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	97½	97¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95½	95½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	104¾	104¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	30	28
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106	105¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	86	86
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	75½	75⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	44	44
Cuba RR 6s '36	59	59
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97½	97½
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	101⅛	101⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105⅛	105⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103½	103½
Edison Ill N Y 5s	115¾	115¾
Erie RR gen 4s '96	85⅝	85⅝
Erie RR gen '75s	82	81
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	109¾	109¾
Erie & Jersey 6s '55	110	110
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	84⅞	84⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¾	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	94¼	94½
Gen Theater Equip 6s	72	70⅞
Goodrich 6s '45	69½	69
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	89¼	88¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106½	106½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98½	98½
Great Northern 5½s '52	109¼	109⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	109½
Houston Oil 5½s	91½	91½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	61¾	61
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78	77¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99½	99½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅛	105⅛
Ill Central 4s '53	88¼	88¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	98½	98½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101¼	101¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96⅛	95⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	92¼	91¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	71	70½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70⅞	70⅝
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	97½	97½
Int & G Nor 5s '56	78	78
Int & G Nor 6s '52	81⅝	81⅝
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	95⅝	95⅝
Int Paper 6s '55	83	83
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	70	70
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	81½	81½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	91¾	91¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	85¼	85¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100¼	100¼
Kan Gas & Elec 5½s '80	95⅞	85
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	76¼	76¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	94¾	94¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101¾	101¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	59¼	59¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	105¾	105
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99¾	99½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104⅛	104⅛
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	90	90
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95⅝	95⅝
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	80	79¾
Meads 6s ww	87½	87½
Metro Edison 4½s	101	101
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101⅝	101⅛
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	91¼	91¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	102½	102½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	71½	71⅛
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	94⅝	94⅝
Montana Power 5s A '62	100	100
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	99½	99¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101	100¾
N O T & M 5s B '4	93¼	93¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	100½	100½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	95½	95½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106½	106½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107⅝	107⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	91	91
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	104⅛	104
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101½	101½
NY City 4½s '67 May	116½	116½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	82	82
NY Dock Co 5s '38	74½	74½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	86	86
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94¼	94¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	115½	115½
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	60	59⅞
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111¾	111¾
NY Tel rfrg 6s '41	106¾	106⅛
Niag Shares 5½s	95	95
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	55	55
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	97¾	97¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102⅞	102¾
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	95	95
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	111½	111½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103⅛	103⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95	94⅞
Otis Steel 6s '41	98	98
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Paramount Public 5½s '50	87¾	87¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102⅜	102¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	68½	68
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	80⅝	80⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	98⅛	98
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	101½	101½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	105¼	105¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102⅝	102⅝
Penn Railroad 6s '64	105	105
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109½	109⅛
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	99¾	99¾
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	88	87
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	100⅛	100
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102⅝	102⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	82	82
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	81	80¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101⅝	101⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107½	107½
Pitt CC&StL 4½s B	101¾	101¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	74¼	74¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102⅝	102⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102¾	102⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	92½	92½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	87¾	87¾
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	64	64
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84½	84½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106½	106½
St Joseph RY LH&P 5s '37	99¼	99¼
St Louis IM&S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	94½	94½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	87⅞	86½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	83	82¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	101¾	101¼
St Louis SW con 4s '32	100⅝	100⅜
StP M&M 4½s '33	100⅞	100⅞
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110½	110½
Sav Fla & W 6s	104⅛	104⅛
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107	107
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	50	50
Seabd AL con 6s '45	18⅛	18
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90⅜	90⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	84	83½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	86⅜	86⅛
Shubert Theater 6s '42	22	22
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96	95½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	99⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101⅛
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100	100
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	77⅛	77
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅝	105
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	97	96¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	98⅛	97⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99	99
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	94⅞	94⅞
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	101	101
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	87¼	87
Southern Ry con 5s '94	109	108⅞
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	117	117
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	64	63⅞
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	12	12
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	95	95
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅞	106⅞
Texas Corp 5s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Tex & Pac 5s D '80 wi	93¼	93
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50¼	50
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33	32⅞
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	97½	97
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101⅝	101¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	96	96
Union Pacific 4s '68	94⅛	93⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101⅜	101⅛
US Rubber Co 5s '47	70⅞	70⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102¼	102⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	74	74
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	88	88

Bond	High	Low
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49	75	75
Virginia Ry 5s '62	106⅛	106⅛
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103⅜	103⅞
Walworth 6s '45	75	75
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	79⅞	79⅛
West Pa Pow 5s O '56	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	104⅜	104⅛
Western Pacific 5s A '46	92½	92½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	100⅛	100⅛
Western Union col 5s '38	104	104
Western Union 6½s '36	100⅝	100¾
Western Union 5s '60	103¼	103
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	90	90
Wheeling Steel 4½s '53	90¾	90¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	97	97
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	45	43½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	85	85
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	103	102⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb. 9	Last Feb. 7
3½s '47	101.22	101.20	101.22	101.25
1st 4¼s '47	102.27	102.27	102.27	102.27
4th 4¼s '38	103.28	103.22	103.25	103.23
4th 4¼s reg	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.19
US 3⅜s '43	103.22	103.16	103.16	103.18
US 3⅜s '47	102.28	102.24	102.24	102.22
US 3⅜s '56	108.6	108.	108.	108.6
US 4s '54	108.5	108.	108.	108.7
US 4¼s '52	112.12	112.	112.6	112.5

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Bond	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77	76¾
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	53½	53¼
Antwerp 5s '58	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	87	86
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	90⅝	90⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90¾	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90⅞	90⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91	90⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	90½	90½
Australia 4½s '56	63½	61¾
Australia 5s '55	70	68½
Australia 5s '57	70	68
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	96⅛	96⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105½	105½
Austria Hydro 6½s	84⅞	84⅞
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99⅛	99⅛
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89⅞	89⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95⅞	95⅝
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	83	83
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅛	102⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109⅛	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112⅞	112½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110⅛	109⅞
Bergen 5s '60 rct	96	96
Berlin (City) 6s '58	71⅞	71⅞
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	78	78
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	72¼	71⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	72⅞	72
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	73⅛	73⅛
Berlin Elec 6s '55	68⅞	68⅞
Bogota (City) 8s '45	80	80
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	28½	28
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	30½	30½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	42	42
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	66	66
Brazil 6½s '26-57	62¾	62¼
Brazil 6½s '27-57	63	63
Brazil (US) 8s '41	85¾	85
Bremen 7s '35	95½	95¼
Brisbane 6s '50 rct	80	80
Budapest (City) 6s '62	71⅛	71¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	69⅛	69
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	70	69⅞
Bulgaria 7s '67	69⅛	69
Bulgaria 7½s '68	79⅛	78⅝
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	65	65
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	84½	84
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	79	79
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	79⅝	79⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	80	80
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	80⅛	80⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	97	96
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	80	80
Chilean Loan 7s '60	80½	80
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	27	27
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	77⅞	77¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	65¼	65¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	65	65
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	67	66
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	79⅝	79⅝
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93¾	93⅝
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99¼	99¼
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	97½	97⅛
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	79¼	79⅛
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	78	78
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	98⅛	97¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	78⅝	78⅛
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95¼	95⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	102	101⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106⅛	106⅛
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅜	98⅛
Dresden 7s '45	85	84
Dutch El 8s '47	102⅛	102
Dutch El sf 6s '63	102⅛	102⅛
Finland 5½s '58	80½	80½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	90¼	90⅛
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	96⅛	95⅞
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107	107
Frankfort 6½s '53	75	74⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅞	120¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126¼	126⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	91	90⅞
German 7s '49	101⅜	101⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86	84
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79⅞	79
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79⅜	79⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	87	87
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	74⅛	74
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	92½	92
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	102	102
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	76⅝	76
Gras 8s '54	101½	101
Greek 6s '68	85⅝	85
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95⅜	95⅜
Hamburg 6s '46	81¾	81¼
Hansa 6s '39 ww	75⅝	75¾
Holland Am Line 6s '47	65	65
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	75½	74⅝
Irish Free State 5s '60	103½	103½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92	90¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅝	98¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	93½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¼	99
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	93¾	93⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104½	104½
Jugoslavia Bk 6s	80	80
Karstadt 6s '43	65	64½
Kregher & Toll 5s '59	91⅞	91½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	85	85
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	91	91
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	90	90
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Mex 4s small A '04	6¾	6¾
Mex 4s small A '10	8	..
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86¾	86⅛
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	53	53
Montecatin 7s '31 ww	95½	95½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	94¼	94¼
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	85	85
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105⅝	105⅝
New South Wales 5s '57	65	64
New South Wales 5s '58	64¼	64
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	101⅝	101½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101⅛	101⅛
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103¼	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	105⅞	105½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅞	105½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100⅛	99¾
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	91	91
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92⅛	92
Olso G&E 5s '63	98	98
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¾	106¾
Peru (City) 6s '60	33	32
Peru (Gov) 7s '58	50¼	50
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	67½	67¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	79¾	79½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	85¼	85
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	63⅛	63⅛
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	75	73
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105	105
Prussia 6s '52	74	73¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	81	81
Queensland (State) 7s '41	97	97
Rhine Main 7s '50	92	92
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	82¼	82¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	79½	79
Rhinelbe 7s '46	87½	87¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	59	57⅞
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	77½	77½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	45	44
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	59	59
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	53	50
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88	87½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	91	90⅞
Rumania 7s '59	80¾	80½
Ruhr 6s	69	68½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	79½	79½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	82½	81¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	80	79
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	83½	83
Saxon State 7s '45	85½	85½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80¾	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91½	91½
Siemens 6½s '51	98⅝	98⅝
Siemens 7s '35	98⅛	98¼
Silesia Bk 6s '47	72	70
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	63¼	63⅛
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105¼	105¼
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	95	95
Sydney 5½s '55	72½	72½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105⅝	105⅝
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105⅞	105¾
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	99¼	99¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	97⅞	97⅞
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	93⅝	93¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	87¾	87¼
Tyrol 7s '52	89	88⅝
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100⅝	100⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106¼	106⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	75⅝	75¾
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	75	74¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	82	81¾
Vienna 6s '52	87⅞	87⅞
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	97	96⅞
Warsaw 7s '58	64	63⅞
Westphalia El 6s '53	72½	72
Württemberg 7s '56	85	85
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97¾	97¾

REPUBLIC STEEL COMPANY

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9—Republic Steel Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, a net loss of $3,522,003, after interest, depreciation, exhaustion of minerals and preferred dividends paid on guaranteed stock of the Trumbull Cliffs Furnace Company.

NO NATIONAL FAMILY DIVIDEND

National Family Stores, Inc., omitted the quarterly dividend of 3½ per cent in common stock, due at this time. The regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents in cash was declared on the preference stock, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 20.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL MILL OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 9—Operations of steel mills in this district will increase 1 per cent this week to 50 per cent of capacity.

Operations of Newton Steel Company in this district this week will continue at 70 per cent. The company's Monroe plant will remain idle.

Carnegie Steel Company's schedules will be maintained at 50 per cent of capacity. Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company operations will decline 5 per cent to 45 per cent of capacity, compared with 50 per cent last week. This is the first reduction in the company's activities here since late December.

Empire Steel Corporation plants in this district will continue idle. Truscon Steel Company operations will remain unchanged at 60 per cent.

General Fireproofing Company's plant will continue operations at 73 per cent of capacity.

Sharon Steel Hoop Company operations will continue unchanged at 73 per cent, with slight gains in sheet mill activity, offsetting a similar loss in strip mill operations. The company's open hearth operations remain at 80 per cent.

COMMODITY PRICE DECLINE CONTINUES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purch. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June	86.4	115.7
July	83.7	119.5
August	83.2	120.2
September	83.3	120.1
October	82.6	121.0
November	81.4	122.8
December	79.6	125.7
1931—January	77.7	128.8
February, wk. end. Feb. 6	76.4	130.9

DIVIDENDS

Bulova Watch declared the quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the preferred, both payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 16. This places the common on a $1.50 annual basis, compared with $3 previously.

Motor Wheel Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable March 10 to stock of record Feb. 20. This places stock on $1.50 annual basis compared with $3 previously.

Southern Railway of England declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent on deferred shares for 1930 compared with 2¼ per cent for 1929.

Harbison Walker declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb 7	Last Feb 6
50	Acme Steel	40	40	40	40
150	Allied Motor	2	2	2	2
50	Am Com Pwr A	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
1200	Art Metal Wks	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	5¾
30	Assoc T & T	65½	65½	65½	66
450	As Tel Util	23⅝	23	23⅝	23
150	Butler Bros	5⅛	5¾	5⅛	5⅞
400	Cent Pub Serv A	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
1500	Cent @ S W Util	22¾	22¼	22¾	22½
100	Chicago Inves	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
150	Com Edison	245	243½	245	244
50	Consumers Co	4	4	4	4⅛
2050	Cont Chgo	7	6½	7	6⅝
4300	Cord Corp	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8⅝
900	El House Ut	25¼	24⅝	25¼	24⅝
850	Gleaner C Har	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
50	Grt Lakes Air	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
100	Inland Util	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
5700	Insull Ut Inv	42½	40¾	42⅛	41
200	Manh Dearborn	18⅛	18	18⅛	17⅛
200	Mer & Mfr "A"	18	18	18	18¼
11700	Mid Utilities	23	22⅞	23	22⅞
100	Mo-Kan Pipe	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
350	Morgan Lith	7	6½	7	6¾
100	Polymet Mfg	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
1700	Seeb Ut Shares	4	4	4	3⅞
200	Stand Dredge	6	6	6	..
450	St Dredge cv pf	12¼	11¾	12	12¼
50	Swift & Co	29	29	29	..
6900	U S Radio	27¼	26	27½	26
850	Utah Radio	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
100	Util & Ind	7	7	7	..
50	Ut & Ind pf	18	18	18	..
600	Vortex Mfg	21¼	20	21¼	20⅝
500	Vortex Mfg A	26½	25½	26½	25½
50	Wahl Co	3	3	3	..

Total sales, 97,000.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
March	.79¼	.79¼	.79⅛	.79⅜	+⅛
May	.82¼	.82½	.82	.82⅝	+¼
Corn					
March	.64⅞	.66¼	.64⅞	.66	+1⅜
May	.66¾	.68⅝	.66⅝	.68⅝	+1⅞
Oats					
March	.34	.34	.33¾	.34	
May	.34	.34½	.33¾	.34⅜	
Lard					
March	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	
May	8.30	8.45	8.30	8.40	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.64⅞	.61⅞	.64⅞
July	.65⅞	.63¼	.65⅞
October	.67⅞	.65¼	.67⅞

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.73⅜	.73½	.73⅜
July	.63¼	.61⅞	.63¼

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Consols for money today were 57¾. De Beers was 5⅛, Rand Mines 2⅞. Bar silver was 12d. an ounce. Money was 2⅝ per cent. Discount rates on short bills was 2 1/16 per cent; three months 2⅛ per cent.

LIMA LOCOMOTIVE GETS ORDER

Lima Locomotive Works, Inc., has received an order for three large locomotives from Chicago & Illinois Eastern, two 2-10-2 type engines and one heavy Mikado type. Order involves more than $250,000.

UTILITIES HYDRO & RAILS

Surplus and reserves of Utilities Hydro & Rail Shares Corporation on Dec. 31, 1930, totaled $22,090. The 181,203 outstanding shares had a liquidating value of $5.66 a share on Dec. 31, 1930, after deducting the Feb. 2 dividend of 10 cents.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

American Gas & Electric Company 1930 net is equal after preferred dividends to $3.34 a share on 3,263,333 common shares, compared with [illegible] on [illegible] common shares in 1929.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
5	Aero Sup B	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8	Affiliated Prod	18	17⅞	18
1	Allied Aviation	¼	¼	¼
275	†Alum Co Am	155	152¼	155
3	Alum Goods	14	14	14
63	†Alum Ltd A war	34	33½	34
1	Am Br Bov Pd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Am Capital B	5	5	5
2	Am Cit P & L A	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
2	Am Cities P&L B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5	Am Corp Pow A	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1	Am Com Pow B	27	27	27
7	Am Cyan B	10⅝	10¼	10¼
8	Am Equities	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
15	Am & Fgn Pow war	19½	18⅛	19⅜
2	Am Founders	4½	4⅛	4⅛
12	Am Gas & El	78¾	76¼	78⅛
6	Am Invest B	6	5⅞	6
9	Am Light & Trac	47	46⅛	46⅛
6	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Am Nat Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
128	Am Super Power	13¼	13	13⅛
6	Am Ut & Gen B vtc	4	3⅞	3⅞
13	Appalach Gas	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
24	Ark Nat Gas A	6⅛	6	6⅛
4	Asso Gas & El A	20⅝	20	20⅝
1	Asso Rayon	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8	Asso Ray pf	54¾	54	54¾
	B			
10	Blue Ridge	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2	Blue Ridge cvt pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
4	Braz Tr & Lt	25¼	25⅛	25¼
	C			
37	Can Marc Wireless	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4	Carib Syn	1	⅞	1
7	Cent Pub Serv A	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞
5	Cent States El	10⅝	10¼	10¼
2	Centrif Pipe	7½	7½	7½
93	Cities Service	18⅝	18⅝	18½
2	Cleve Tract	8¼	8¼	8¼
3	Colomb Syn	¼	¼	¼
68	Comwlth & So war	2	2	2
12	Commun Wat Serv	10½	10	10⅛
4	Comstock Tun	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Cons Cop Min	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1	Cons G&E Balt	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2	Cons Laundries	14	14	14
1	Cont Shares cvt pf	47	47	47
29	Cord Corp	9	8⅞	8⅞
1	Corp Sec Chi	18½	18½	18½
2	Creole Pet	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
17	Cresson Gold	½	½	½
4	Cuban Can cwar	¼	¼	¼
10	Cusi Mex Min	⅛	1/16	⅛
	D			
3	Dayton Airpl	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4	Deere & Co	34½	33⅞	33⅞
1	De Forest	2	2	2
8	Detroit Aircraft	2	2	2
11	Dresser Mfg B	26⅝	25¼	26
1	Driver Harris	30	30	30
1	Dubilier Cond	4	4	4
5	Duquesne Gas	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6	Durant Mot	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	E			
1	East States Pow B	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
4	Eastern Util A	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1	Eisler Elec	4¼	4¼	4¼
176	El Bond & Sh	47⅝	46⅜	47
6	El Pow Assoc	16¼	16	16¼
1	Electric Share	12	12	12
1	Europe El deb rts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
	F			
6	Fansteel	10	9½	10
1	Ford oMt Cana A	24¼	24¼	24¼
68	Ford Mot Ltd	19⅝	19	19⅜
3	Fox Theatre A	5½	5½	5½
	G			
1	Gen Aviation Corp	9	9	9
2	Gen Bak	⅝	⅝	⅝
6	Gen Bak N Y	19	18⅞	19
1	Gen Cap Corp	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
6	Gen Pete	26⅛	26	26⅛
1	Gen Thea Eq cv pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
6	Glean Comb Harv	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
1	Gold Coin	½	½	½
16	Golden Center Min	2	1⅞	2
21	Goldman Sachs	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
1	Gray Tel P S	72½	72½	72½
1	Groc Str Prod vtc	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
6	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	69⅝	68⅞	69⅝
	H			
2	Hudson Bay M&S	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4	Humble Oil	67	66⅜	67
7	Huyler St Del pf	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
2	Hydro El Serv	27	27	27
3	Hygrade Food	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
	I			
7	Imp Oil Can	17½	17⅛	17½
2	Imp Oil Can reg	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1	Ind Ter Ill A	16	16	16
1	Insull Util	42	42	42
1	Insurance Sec	7½	7⅛	7⅛
11	Internat Pet	14	13⅞	14
2	Inter Super Pow	22⅞	22½	22⅞
2	Inter Util B	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
1	Interstate Equit	3	3	3
2	Inters Eq cv pf	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
1	Ital Superpow A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
	L			
1	Lackawanna Sec	37	37	37
1	Lake Superior	8	8	8
1	Lefcourt Realty	10¼	10¼	10¼
34	Lowe's war	1	¾	¾
1	Loew's deb rts	13	13	13
8	Louis L & E	1½	1½	1½
	M			
4	MacMarr St	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
5	Magdalena Syn	¼	¼	¼
1	Mead Johnson	87	87	87
4	Memphis Nat Gas	10¾	10⅛	10⅛
5	Messabi Iron	⅞	⅞	⅞
5	Mid West Util	23⅛	23	23⅛
1	Mo Kans Pipe L	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Mo Kans PLB vtc	½	½	½
7	Montecat deb rt	⅜	⅜	⅜
	N			
1	National Am Co	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Nat Avia	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5	Nat Fam Stores	4⅛	4	4
3	Nat Fuel & Gas	25	24⅞	25
1	Nat Investors	5¼	5¼	5¼
5	National Trans	13	13	13
8	Nat Un Rad	3	3	3
1	Newberry (JJ) Co	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
†10	NE Pow pf	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1	N M & Ariz Ld	2½	2½	2½
3	Newmont Min	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
2	N Y Steam new	59	57	58
20	Niag Hud Pow	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
16	Niag Hud P A war	2	2	2
2	Noranda Mines	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
3	No Am Util Sec	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
76	No European Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	O			
†50	Okla G&E pf	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Overseas Sec	3½	3½	3½
	P			
3	Pandem Oil	1/16	1/16	1/16
1	Pender Groc A	28¼	28¼	28¼
3	Pennroad Corp	7¾	7⅝	7¾
1	Pierce Governor	6½	6½	6½
25	Pub Ser of No Ill	247½	247½	247½
	R			
1	Rainbow L Prod A	2¼	2¼	2¼
3	Reliance Manage	6½	6	6½
2	Reybarn Inc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2	Rossia Intl	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
	S			
10	St Anthony Gold	1/16	1/16	1/16
15	St Regis Paper	14⅝	14½	14⅝
2	Salt-Creek Prod	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3	Saxet Co	9	8⅞	9
1	Schlett & Zand	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Segal Lock	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5	Selected Indust	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2	Shenandoah	5	5	5
10	†Smith A O	154	154	154
1	South Cal Ed B pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
11	Stand Mot	¾	¾	¾
24	Stand Oil Ind	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞
4	St Oil Ky	22	22	22
6	Stutz Mot Am	22⅝	22¼	22¼
1	Swift & Co	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
	T			
25	Technicolor Inc	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
1	Thatcher Sec	2½	2½	2½
10	Transcont Air Tr	4	4	4
8	Trans Lux D Pic A	8⅜	8½	8½
	U			
1	Union Nat Gas Can	14	14	14
3	Union Oil Asso	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
5	United Corp war	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	United Dry Dock	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13	Unit Founders	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞
189	United Gas	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
2	United Gas pf	93	93	93
20	Un Lt & Power A	26¾	26⅛	26¾
2	Unit Milk Prod	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	U S & Int Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	U S Elec Pow	5½	5⅜	5⅜
1	US Lines pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Utility Equities	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3	Util Pow &Lt	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
	V			
59	Vacuum Oil	69⅞	68	69
1	Venezuelan Pet	1	1	1
	W			
1	West Air Express	15¼	15¼	15¼

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
10	Ala Pow 5s '68	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Ala Pow 5½s '67	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	Alumin Co 5s '52	104	104	104
2	Am Cmwith Pow 6s '40	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛
5	Am G&Pow 6s '39	87	87	87
6	Am P&L 6s 2016	105	105	105
1	Am Rad 4½s '47	101½	101½	101½
3	Am Roll M 5s '48	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Am Roll M 4½s '33	97½	97½	97½
17	Appalach Gas 6s '45	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
5	Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
2	Ark Pow & Lgt 5s '56	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2	Asso Elec 4½s '53	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
10	Asso G&E 5½s inv ctf	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
9	Asso G&E 5s '50	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
1	Asso G&E 5½s '77	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
17	Asso G&E 5s '68	75	74⅝	75
8	Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5	Asso Tel Util 5½s '44 C	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
3	Asso Tel&T 5½s '55 A	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	104	104	104
2	Bell Tel Can 5s '57 B	103⅞	103⅞	104
3	Bell Tel Can 5s '60 C	104	104	104
1	Bost Cons Gas 5s '47	103	103	103
17	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3	Cap Admin 5s '53 Axw	82	81⅞	81⅞
2	Cent St El 5½s '54	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
1	Cent St El 5s '48	64	64	64
10	Cn St Car 5½s '32 A	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1	Cities Ser 5s '66	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
63	Cities Ser 5s '50	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
4	Cities Ser Pow 5½s '52	83	83	83
3	Cel Gas&El 5s '61	97½	97½	97½
4	Det Int Bridge 6½ '52	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
10	Duquesne Gas 6½s '35	63	63	63
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales		High	Low	12:30
11	East Util Inv 5s '54 A	60	59⅝	59⅝
26	Elec P&L 5s 2030	87	86⅝	87
1	Empire O & R 5½s '42	79	79	79
1	Fed Water 5½s '54	90	90	90
1	Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	87½	87½	87½
7	Geo Pow 5s '67	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
21	Gillette 5s '40	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1	Glidden Co 5½s '35	90	90	90
5	Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Hood Rub 5½s '36	65	65	65
13	Hou G Gas 6½ '43 ww	91½	91	91½
1	Ill Pw&L 5½s'54 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
6	Insull Util Inv 6s'40B	91½	91½	91½
1	Interl Pw Sec 7s'57E	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
4	Interl Sec Am 5s'47	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
38	Kan C P&L 4½s'61 wi	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Libby McN & L 5s'42	94	94	94
1	Lone Star Gas 5s'42	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2	Mass Gas 5½s'46	103½	103½	103½
1	Milw El Ry&L 5s'71	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Miss Riv Fuel 6s'44 ww	105	105	105
1	Nat Pw&Lt 5s 2030 B	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
8	Nat Pub Serv 5s'78	73⅝	73	73⅝
19	N Eng G&E 5s'50	89⅝	89¼	89¼
1	N Eng Gas&El 5s'48	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1	N E Gas&El 5s '47	89½	89½	89½
5	NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
6	Nor Oh P&L 5½s '51	102⅝	102¼	102¼
1	Nor St Pw 5½s '40	101	101	101
2	Ohio Edison 5s '60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Osgood 6s '38	66½	66½	66½
2	Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
27	Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	97½	97½	97¾
4	Pac P&L 5s '55	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1	Penn Oh Ed 6s '50 xw	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Pen O P&L 5½s'54 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Pen Tel Cor 5s C'60	99	98⅝	98⅝
10	Peop L&P 5s '79 ww	65⅞	65	65
3	Piedmont El 6½s '60 A	83½	83¼	83½
1	Pitts Coal Co 6s '49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5	Pitts Steel 6s '48	101	101	101
3	Portlnd Gen El 4½s'60	86¼	86	86
1	Pub Sd P&L 5½s'49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Roch Cent Pw 5s '53	68	68	68
3	San Ant Pb S 5s '58 B	96½	96½	96½
1	Saxet Corp 6s '45 A	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1	Shaw W&P 5s '70 C	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Shawsheen 7s '31	101¼	101¼	101¼
11	Snider Pack 6s '32	50	49⅞	50
5	South Cal Ed 5s '44	104	104	104
5	Southern N Gas 6s '44	77½	76¾	76¾
3	Stand G&E 6s '51	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2	Stand P&L 6s '57	96	96	96
3	Swift & Co 5s '40	100½	100½	100½
4	Tenn El Pow 5s '56 n	100	100	100
2	Tex El Serv 5s '60	97½	97½	97½
1	Tex Gas Util 6s '45	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
11	Tex P&Lt 5s '56	100¼	100	100¼
2	Tri Util 5s '79	61½	61	61
15	Union Elec 5s '67 B	103½	103½	103½
7	Un Ltg & Ry 5½s '52	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
2	WestNewsDel 6s '44	58	58	58
3	WestTexUtil 5s '57A n	88	88	88

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	BadenConMun 7s '51	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
1	BuAiresProv 7½s '47	88½	88½	88½
6	ComPrriBk 5½s '37	83⅜	83⅜	83½
7	FinRMBk 6s '61	80	80	80
10	Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	77⅞	77½	77¾
2	Hanover St 6½s '49	80	80	80
2	Osarco HydEl 7s '53	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2	Isotta Fras 7s '42 ww	65¼	65¼	65¼
1	Isotta Fras 7s '42 xw	65½	65½	65½
4	ItSupPow 6s '63A rw	64¾	64¾	64¾
2	RuhrChem 6s '48 A	70	70	70
1	Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
1	Santa Fe Arg 7s '45	73	73	73
12	SaxonPbWks 5s '33	94⅞	94	94
2	UnitElSvc 7s '56 xw	88½	88	88½

†Actual sales. A Plus extra. B Puls 10 per cent in stock. E Pair last year. F Payable in stock. G Partly extra. WI When issued. WW With warrants. XW Without warrants.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	1½%
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2	1½@2
Four to six months	2¼@2½	2¼@2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	26⅛c	26⅛c
Bar silver in London	12 d	12⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston
Exchanges	$36,000,000
Balances	16,000,000
F. R. bank credit	16,370,504

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1⅜@1¼
90 days	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1½@1⅜
5 months	1½@1⅜
6 months	1⅝@1½

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	9	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86¼	$4.86 1/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅜	4.86¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¼	.0392 1/16	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1396½	.1396	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¾	.0523¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2378½	.2378½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1405¾	.1406½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2677	.2676¼	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4017	.4016½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746⅝	.1746⅝	.1749
Norway—krone	.2677	.2676¼	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1009	.1016	.193
Sweden—krona	.2679½	.2679½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1932¼	.1932¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅝	.0176⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2225	.2275	
Shanghai—tael	.2825	.2912½	*
India—rupee	.3598	.3598	.3650
Japan—yen	.4946	.4945	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3055	.3051	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0820	.0880	.1196
Chile—peso	.1208	.1208	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9972	.9972	.9737
Peru—pound	.2750	.2750	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6800	.6750	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 1-32	1.00 1-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Oklahoma Natural Gas Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend on the 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock by issuing interest-bearing certificates redeemable for cash. It is contemplated that these certificates will be redeemed on or before Feb. 1, 1934, or earlier at the option of the corporation, or on resumption of cash payments on the preferred.

GEORGIAN INCOME OFF

Georgian, Inc., operating a chain of restaurants in and about Boston, reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income of $109,812 after all charges and taxes, equal, after preferred A dividends, to 33 cents a share on 100,000 shares of no-par common stock. This compares with net a year ago of $120,382, or 44 cents a share of common after dividends on the A stock.

LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD GLASS

TOLEDO, O.—Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company reports for the quarter ended Dec. 30, 1930, net loss of $601,919 after depreciation, etc. This compares with net profit in December quarter of 1929 as reported by Libbey Owens Glass Company of $582,746, equal to 33 cents a share on 1,775,252 no-par shares of capital stock outstanding.

RAILROAD ORDERS

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Inland Steel Company has ordered 158 cars from the Lorain Steel Company, Railway Age reports. The Railway Refrigerator Corporation is inquiring for 100 refrigerator cars and the board of transportation of New York City is inquiring for 15 cars. During January there were only two locomotives ordered from domestic makers.

COLLATERAL LOAN RATIO

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Total borrowings by members of the New York Stock Exchange against stock collateral on Feb. 1 amounted to 3.30 per cent of the market value of all shares listed on the exchange on that date, compared with 3.86 per cent on Jan. 1, a decrease of 0.56 per cent. On Feb. 1, 1930, this ratio stood at [illegible]

World Control Called Aid in Farm Problem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—International regulation of agriculture offers the most promising method of solving the farmer's problems, according to Stefan Tausig, of the International Institute of Agriculture, in Rome. As a guest of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, he just completed a study tour of the United States.

Although the process of working out methods of international regulation might be tedious and difficult, the way to it should be approached by studies carried out by natural scientists and economists, Mr. Taussig, said just before he left for Europe on the Europa, of the North German Lloyd Line.

"Agriculture of the United States is on a very high level," he said, "due primarily to the high development of agricultural colleges, to the well-organized extension service and, last but not least, to the intelligence of the farmers. But the agriculture of this country is suffering also from the depression, two symptoms of which are low prices and abandonment of farms.

"There is no real overproduction in the world, since there are hundreds of millions of hungry people for whom there can be only the question of finding the means for meeting their needs. The artificial barriers caused by tariff walls throughout the world have reduced consumption considerably and the effects of the world-wide depression contributes more and more to diminish demand.

"The world is today one economic unit and, therefore, measures taken to relieve economic depression in one part of the world will have only a partial and temporary effect.

"It seems to me that the most promising solution would be the international regulation of production, marketing and consumption of each agricultural commodity, or within each agricultural production branch. There is, however, no doubt that this solution presupposes the solution of several very difficult problems, but though this development in practice may be a very slow process, there is no reason why it may not now be prepared and developed through studies by natural scientists and economists."

BRITISH 'LIVING WAGE' BILL IS ADVANCED

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Labor's Left Wing won a fleeting victory in the House of Commons today, pushing through to a second reading a bill which would establish a minimum "living wage" for every worker.

It got by on a vote of 122 to 51, but there is only a very remote possibility that anything ever will be heard of it again, for the Conservative members opposed it as a unit and Margaret Bondfield, the Minister of Labor, said it would be impossible to take time for further consideration of the measure.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for 1930 net income of $17,652,356 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with $15,623,616 in 1929.

FORD TO FOUND TOWN IN BRAZIL ON PLANTATION

Self-Ruled Municipality to Be Established on Rubber Concession

DETROIT, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company, after receiving a cablegram from Para, Brazil, that a party of Ford officials had arrived there, gave out the following statement, with the announcement that the same statement had been released at Para.

PARA, Brazil, Feb. 9—With the arrival at Para Thursday of a party of Ford Motor Company officials from the United States, announcement was made here of a new plan in local management of the Ford Rubber plantation at Boa Vista.

Archibald Johnston, of the company's engineering staff at Dearborn, Mich., a member of the party arriving today, is to become manager of the company's office here, and John Rogge, now an assistant in charge of operations at Boa Vista, will assume managerial duties at the plantation. J. S. Kennedy, present manager, will return to the United States.

Among those arriving is W. E. Carnegie, chief of the company's accounting department at Dearborn.

"There is a determination on the part of the company gradually to evolve a plan by which the plantation, apart from that portion of it necessary to planting and for operation, will become a self-maintained and self-governed municipality," Mr. Carnegie said.

Mr. Carnegie also revealed that the company will invite "people who reside adjacent to the property, those down the river and even those of Para, if they care to do so, to assist in the establishing of a self-maintained municipality within the plantation boundaries." He said it is the plan to have markets, stores, restaurants, churches, schools, places of amusement and other necessities established there.

RUSSIA SHIPS GOLD TO BERLIN

BERLIN, Feb. 9—Russia has sold $5,000,000 gold to the Reichsbank. Total Russian gold imports during 1931 amount to $15,000,000.

EXECUTIVE SALES-MANAGER
Seeking New Connection

With splendid record of success in a field where product sold ranged from $3500.00 to $50,000.00 each, per unit. Experienced in Sales Organization, Sales Management, Advertising, Collection Procedure and Correspondence. Particularly successful in the personal contacting and closing of big deals. Eighteen years with concern now liquidating owing to drastic changes in market and ownership. Salary secondary if opportunity and contacts right.

Box M-9, The Christian Science Monitor
270 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

The rather formal aspect of the Seventeenth Century presents itself in the decorative and graciously armed chair shown. Its lines and carving adhere with choice precision to the original, although of domestic manufacture, and modern methods of production place it within access of all who are sensitive to the elements of correctness, grace and utility. Those who have fine and artistic things to sell may reach many, many thousands of persons, amply fortified by wealth and desire, through the advertising columns of the Antiques and Interior Decorations Section of the Sun. Published every Saturday.

The Sun
The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising
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Subscription Coupon
The Sun, New York, Dept. M.
Gentlemen: I am enclosing check for $1.50 for one year's special subscription to the Saturday Edition of The Sun, containing Antiques and Interior Decorations

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Street and Number ____________
City and State ____________

NOT GOOD IN GREATER NEW YORK

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, FEB 10

Orchestral

Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Orchestra (CBS—T). Two tangos, three French songs, Kreisler's "Liebeslied." Forty-five minutes. 6.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Most interesting, Sinding's "March Grotesque," Strauss "Die Fledermaus" music, Bizet's "L'Arlesienne Suite, No. 1." 6:00, 6:45.

Dana S. Merriman's Orchestra (NBC—WJZ, WBZ). Light popularities. 6:30.

Helen Corbin Heinl, concert pianist; concert orchestra, Hugo Mariani, conductor (WJZ Chain). MacDowell program. Mrs. Heinl, one time student of MacDowell, plays two movements from his "D Minor Concerto." 8:30.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Overture "Carneval" (Dvořák); Cavatina (Raff); first movement Ballet Egyptien (Luigini); third movement "Antar" Symphony (Rimsky-Korsakoff), radio première. 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; guest speaker (WEAF Chain). 8.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (WJZ—T). 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (WEAF Chain). 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra; Ashley Sisters, vocal trio (WEAF Chain). 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Kay Swift, popular composer; Sigmund Spaeth, musical lecturer; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). "Fine and Dandy," "Can This Be Love?" introducing Miss Swift, composer of "Can't We Be Friends"; "The Little Lost Child" and "Votes for Valentines," Mr. Spaeth. 9:30.

Morton Downey, Marie Gerard, William Hain, soloists; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen news; chorus; Louis Katzman's Orchestra (CBS—T). "Playhouse" period. 10:30.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

William Scott and President Lincoln" (WEAF Chain). Noted Civil War incident. 7:30.

"Daddy and Rollo" (CBS). Father and son series written by P. J. McEvoy. 7:45.

Oscar Wilde's "Salome" (WOR). Miss Ingeborg Torrup, formerly with Walter Hampden, more recently with Fritz Leiber, in cast. 9:15.

Death Valley Days (WJZ Chain). Amusing story around a western wedding custom. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (CBS—T). 10

Vocal and Instrumental

Soloist; concert orchestra (WEAF—T). "Musical Magazine" period. 9.

Salute to Paper and Pulp Industry (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Mixed chorus and concert orchestra. 10.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin Alger. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). News interpretations. 6:45, 8.

"Economic Trends and the Worker" (WEAF—T). Separate discussions by Chester Rowell, San Francisco publicist, and Mrs. Lillian Gilbreath, of President Hoover's emergency employment committee, in Voters' Service period. 7.

Frederic William Wile (CBS—T). Weekly political revue. 7:30.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS). 8:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Daytime Programs

"Cheerio" (WEAF Chain). 8:30 a. m.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 10 a. m.

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain). Chicago studio period. 11:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio 12 noon.

Wesleyan University Glee Club (WEAF Chain). Thirty male voices from Middletown (Conn.) institution. 12:30.

Pennsylvania Hotel luncheon music (WEAF Chain). 1:15.

"The Four Clubmen" (CBS—T). Male quartet 2.

"The Home of Ole Bull and Grieg" (WEAF Chain). Gladys M. Petch. 2.

"George Washington" (CBS—T). Sketch in the American School of the Air. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). Songs and humorous dialogue. 2:45.

"Melody Three" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 2:45.

"Music in the Air" (WJZ Chain). Artist recitals. 3.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

"World News About Women" (WEAF Chain). Sarah Schuyler Butler. 3.

Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone (WEAF Chain). "Golden Gems" period. 3:30.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestra under Harry Kogen. 3:30.

"American Women Face Employment Problem" (WEAF Chain). Talks.

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Popular period by orchestra and soloists from San Francisco. 4.

"Italian Idyll" (CBS—T). Characteristic period by Vincent Sorey and his concert orchestra. 4.

Barbara Maurel, contralto; Frank Ruhf, tenor (CBS—T). Columbia Artist Recital. 4:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC, Mystery Girl.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Soloist; vocal duo; dance orchestra.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 Raymond Haven, soloist.
8:15 Vocal program.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Family Party; Frank Black's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Mazarin Stone."
10:30 NBC program.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; ne[illegible] time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Snow Man."
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs"; time; weather.
6:03 World Bookman; Sport Review.
6:15 Manuel DeHaan, organist.
6:30 "Oklahoma Days."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Dance orchestra.
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Balalaika Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Victor Young's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra; Alexander Leventon, violinist.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch, "Black Hawk."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Sport Review.
11:14 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC Boston, (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Show Boat": orchestra.
5:45 Dance orchestra; time.
6:00 Yankee Network Salute to Advertising.
6:30 Syncopators Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 Paul Shirley, viola; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist; Paul Allen, pianist.
7:15 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Modern Brevities."
8:00 Recorded program.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures: Theo Karle, tenor; Domenico Savino, conductor.
9:00 CBS, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio.
9:30 CBS, Pierre Brugnon, tenor; male quartet; Max Smollen's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soprano soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Story in a Song": sketch, "You Are the Words and I Am the Melody."
11:00 Time; news; weather
11:15 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra
12:00 Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler organist

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; temperature; time.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Be financially independent; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-4, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW YORK BUYERS

WILL act as resident buyer for shops or individuals selling lingerie and hosiery to friends in small cities; profitable business; advice given; correspondence invited. Box 34-A, 140 West 69th St., New York City.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SHIPPING clerk and warehouse foreman; 10 years with large industry; well schooled; able bodied; radio training. FRED DARLEY, 1038 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay—Nicely furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchen, ready to step into; owner transferred; will sell complete furnishings including fine radio at a bargain. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue. Kenmore 4033.

NEW YORK CITY, West End Ave. near 98th St.—Furnished or unfurnished 3 large, sunny rooms including kitchen, dining alcove, Electrolux. Telephone Lac. 4-3300.

NEW YORK CITY—Will share my 3-room apartment with one-two ladies; use of kitchen; reasonable. Tel. Bradhurst 2-2970.

NEW YORK CITY—Poet going abroad will sublet artistic room and bath; reasonably. Telephone Medallion 3-9077.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Sublet warm, attractive 2-room apartment with kitchenette, dinette, bath, Frigidaire, elevator; rent reasonable. Somerset 1605.

SUBLET—BROOKLINE, MASS.

Beautiful apartment in hotel, near Longwood station, 4 rooms, including 2 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchenette; fine draperies included; rent reduced to $150. MR. STAPLES, Regent 8413.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BUSINESS woman would like to share her 5-room apartment with another busy woman; with or without maid service. S-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 156 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 3880

FLOOR SPACE

For Wholesale Business, Providence, R. I.

5000 square feet on ground floor, 4000 square feet additional available for storage; central location; excellent layout. DYER ST. LAND CO., 61 Peck St.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 34, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

IDEAL LOCATION FOR PRACTITIONER
NEW YORK CITY, 2067 BROADWAY
72nd St. Subway Express Station
LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES
Reasonable Rent, Including Service.

N. Y. C., 100 East 42nd St., Room 1514 (Opposite Grand Central)—Private office attractively furnished; stenographic services optional.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

JAMAICA, Long Island, N. Y.—Painter, decorator, paperhanger; superior workmanship; will go anywhere. VOLKER, 39 184th St. Tel. Republic 4973.

PARCEL DELIVERY

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WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Sweet and Low Down."
12:00 noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
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GUEST HOUSE FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

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Phone Sloane 4756

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LONDON, 9 Queen's Gate—Sunny 10-roomed upper flat (no lift); 2 bathrooms, 3 W. C.'s; rent £400; no premium. Telephone Frobisher 1818.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITER—Underwood, 14 in., £27, 10 model, excellent condition, accept £15. WILSON, 12 Grove Rd., Wanstead, E. 11, Eng. Phone Wanstead 0435.

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IF you have any difficulty with income tax or require your books written up or audited, write ANTILL & SON, 25 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3. Sloane 3566. (Also at 117 Bedford Road, Clapham, S. W. 4.)

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PLEASE ring up Putney 0127 to call for your laundry which will be done beautifully and reasonably by THE CROWN LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., of Rigault Road, Fulham, London, S. W.

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A. YOUNGS & SONS, London Road, Chelmsford (Est. 1895), Phone 343—Motor coachwork of every description, repairs, cellulose finishing; first-class work at moderate prices.

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LONDON — Practitioner's office to let (furnished); available 1, 2 or 3 days a week. Regent Street. Box M-458, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Regent Street—Part time in practitioner's office; view by appointment. Box M-473, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Excellent practitioner's office. Victoria Square, Westminster; free times. Box M-384, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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SURBITON, SURREY — In quiet yet central neighbourhood, excellent cuisine, home-like surroundings, every attention and all conveniences; near station; lock-up garages adjacent. TEMPLE HOUSE, Anglesea Road Phone Kingston 0730.

WINDSOR—Paying guests welcomed; ideal spot for quiet study and rest; terms from 3 gns. Write I. E. H., Castle View Mansions, Thames St., Windsor, Berks.

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HOUSEKEEPER with care of linen for hotel; experience necessary. Box M-469, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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SECRETARIAL POST REQUIRED by young lady; good experience. MISS YOUNG, 75 Wallwood Road, Leytonstone, London, E. 11.

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LONDON, S. W.—Newly decorated & furnished house close park, tube, buses; bed-sitting rooms, suites, service, partial board; unfurnished if required. Box M-455, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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cultured & developed for singing & the Stage. Private lessons. Wigmore Street Studio.
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: FILIPPO BRUNELLESCHI.

Where: Italy.

When: c. 1377-1446.

Why famous: An Italian who is usually known as the founder of Renaissance architecture. A Florentine by birth, he first sought to master the art of the goldsmith, in which task he was reasonably successful. Next he studied sculpture, in which his style was realistic; finally he turned to architecture and in that field he became preëminent. One of the earliest of the activities of which we have certain knowledge was his entrance into the contest to design the bronze doors of the Baptistry in Florence; that contest, as all the world knows, was won by Ghiberti.

When Brunelleschi decided definitely to study architecture, he went with his friend Donatello to Rome, where about 15 years were devoted to a careful study of the many classic Roman buildings, which were then still in a fairly good state of preservation. That study involved scrutiny, measurement, drawing, for Brunelleschi planned to introduce the Roman style into the architecture of his own day. By 1417, his study concluded, he was back again in Florence, with which city he continued to be associated throughout his life.

The mere mention of the name Brunelleschi is likely to bring a mental picture of the Gothic cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, in Florence, crowned by that dome which astonished the art world of Italy and far beyond. Brunelleschi's achievement outstripped the achievements of his contemporaries; it pointed to new standards, new ideals; it has been called "the greatest feat of mechanical skill then attempted in Italy." Other beautiful buildings in Florence and elsewhere one owes to the genius of Brunelleschi: the basilicas of San Lorenzo and of Santo Spirito, the Pazzi Chapel in the Church of Santa Croce and the second cloister of the same church; together with other loggias and palazzos, chief among them that Pitti Palace which is so familiar to lovers of Italian art. Brunelleschi trained a number of younger architects, who sustained the great labors which he had set on foot.

A Word a Day

Transfigure

We adopted this word into our language from a combination of the Latin *trans*, "across" (implying change), and *figura*, "figure, outward appearance."

In general use, then, "transfigure" means "to change the outward appearance"; but the word in the Scriptures has become ennobled, having the sense, according to Webster, of "to change to something exalted and glorious; to give the ideal form to."

Incidentally, when "transfigure" is used in the Scriptures, it is a translation of the Greek μεταμορφόω (metamorphoo), "I am metamorphosed," or utterly changed with respect to form and substance, compounded of μετά (meta), signifying "change," and μορφή (morphe), "form, shape."

Trans-fig'-ure is accented on the second syllable; sound *a* as in *hat*, *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *unite*.

"And after six days Jesus taketh with him Peter, and James, and John, and leadeth them up into an high mountain apart by themselves: and he was transfigured before them." (Mark 9: 2.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

A Quotation for Today

COMPLAIN as little as possible of the wrongs done you; for, commonly speaking, he who complains sins, because self-love always makes us believe the injuries done to us greater than they really are.—FRANCIS DE SALES.

Odds and Ends

Oppose Temperance Education

Wine and liquor interests of France have obtained from the Minister of Education an assurance that certain passages in school books which warn against the dangers of alcohol will be deleted.

New Uses for Helium

While the chief use of the noninflammable gas, helium, has been as a fuel for dirigibles, experiments reveal its value for cooling and heating purposes and as a food preservative.

Prolific Forests

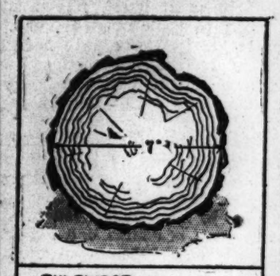
The Amazon Valley of South America is said to contain at least 10,000 kinds of woody plants, among them more than 2500 varieties of trees.

According to Shaw

The list of eight great men described by George Bernard Shaw as "builders of universes" comprises Aristotle, Pythagoras, Copernicus, Ptolemy, Galileo, Newton, Kepler and Einstein.

Norway and Drunken Driving

According to a new law in Norway, automobile drivers who are convicted for intoxication may lose their licenses for a period of three years.



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"Well, you're very brave to go unarmed."

The Goal

First Actor: "I hear the leading lady's understudy is getting married."

Second Ditto: "Yes, she's found a speaking part at last."

Passing Show

Weather Expert (reading over his predictions): "Monday, fine; Tuesday, rain; Wednesday, changeable; Thursday, rain. . . ."

Wife: "I'm going out Thursday, Spencer."

Weather Expert: "Sorry, dear, then I'll make Thursday fine."

The Question

"Pay attention to the cooking today, I have company."

"Yes, ma'am. Do you want them to come again or not?"—*Buen Humor (Madrid).*

The Hitchhiker

Brown: "Before we start, I think I'd better put on skid chains. It looks like snow."

Jones: "If you don't mind, I'd rather walk than help you put them on."—*Chicago News Daily.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Law of Giving

Salisbury, S. Rhodesia

THE Christmas spirit was manifested in an interesting way by two small children here this year. Their mother had promised them a Christmas pudding and a cake to celebrate the day, as she could not afford anything more elaborate; but when they asked her for the money instead, she was distressed at what seemed to be their mercenary spirit.

After some reflection she asked one of the girls what she wanted the money for. The child answered, "Well, you see, Mummy, there are lots of other children who might have nothing at all for Christmas, so we wanted to give all we could to the Mayor's Christmas cheer fund."

The wise mother gave them the money, but she gave them to understand that it meant no Christmas fare at all for them.

Such unselfishness did not go unrewarded, however. On Christmas morning a large basket arrived at their house, and on being unpacked was found to contain all that they had sacrificed, a Christmas pudding and mince pies, and shortbread; and more besides, as another one who had heard the story filled up the basket with delicious peaches from his garden.

These children have learned a valuable lesson early, that unselfishness invariably brings its own reward.

SYNONYM GOLF

Puzzle No. 4

Winners:

(a) LAURA M. COMSTOCK (Excel C. Orr), Norwalk, Conn.

(b) Mrs. C. A. DOOLITTLE, Montclair, N. J.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Devise	4	Plan	4
2.	Obstacle	3	Bar	3
3.	Immovable	4	Set (a) Firm (b)	4, 3
4.	Modern	3	New	3
5.	Colloquialism	5	Cant	4
6.	Gracious	5	Kind	4
7.	Prejudice	4	Bias	4
8.	Amalgamate	5	Mix	3
9.	Hiatus	3	Gap	3
10.	Belief	5	Idea	4
11.	Aphorism	3	Saw	3
12.	Crooked	3	Wry (a) Bow (b)	4, 3
13.	Maintain	4	Hold (a) Aid (b)	3, 4
14.	Ocean	3	Sea (C)	1
15.	Representation	4	Show (a) Copy (b)	4
16.	Merriment	3	Fun (a) Joy (b)	3
17.	Commend	4	Laud (a) Puff (b)	4
18.	Accurate	5	Just	4
		70		61

"Dick Shunary," after analyzing the essential meanings of "aid" and "maintain" (hole 13), recognized two winning scores.

The lowest score received was a 56—sent in by an earlier winner—but "see, C" (obsolete in this sense) was enough to disqualify it. An otherwise good 57 was spoiled by "aim" on hole 10. Too-far-fetched words ruined a number of 60's. Let us repeat a recommendation: Why not send a substitute word for a doubtful hole? And to those who do not wish to cut or mark their papers it is quite all right to send in scores on separate sheets or postcards.

"Dick Shunary" sympathizes with those readers at a distance, especially the puzzlers in England, whose scores reach Boston too late to be considered. But if you really want more than two weeks, let a sufficient number say so. "The puzzlers be pleased" is "Dick's" motto.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

Today I saw the Boss getting out my ol' bath towel and soap and as usual, I started to skedaddle
But he said, Hey, what about those New Year resolutions you signed with your paw?
And I thought to myself—"New Year resolutions"—where have I heard that before?
And suddenly I remembered, but by that time the Boss had me in his arms and was headed for the bathroom!
And there was nothing for me to do but let him give me a bath but what I'd like to know is what has New Year resolutions got to do with it?

What They Say

Starving!

"The people are starving for the Gospel."—*Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Yale University.*

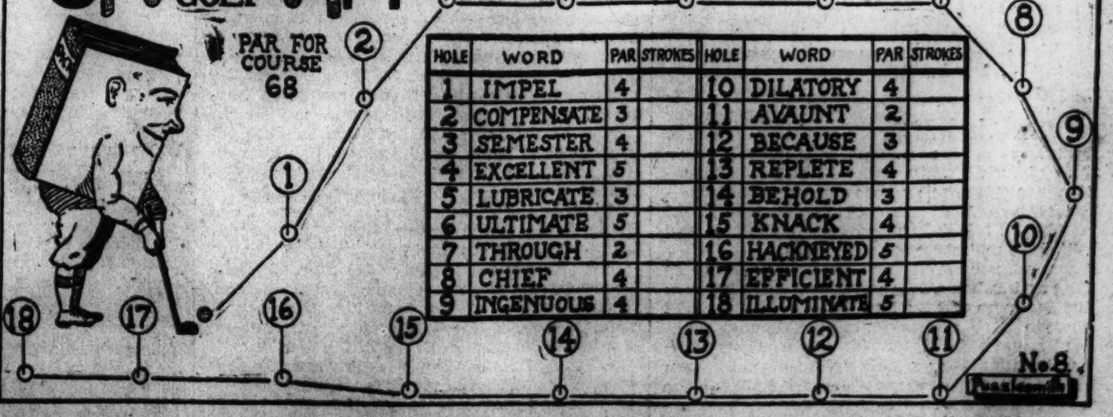
Keeping Them in Business

"They say most of our bootleggers have foreign names. What about the names of those who buy from them?"—*Dr. Joseph E. Perry, First Baptist Church, Watertown, Mass.*

Every Experience Valuable

"Even though you change your plans from time to time, I honestly believe that no successful effort is ever lost. Even though you start in this direction and then find it best for you to change and go in another direction, you can build upon that experience in making use of it in another line."—*Jesse B. Davis, professor, Boston University.*

SYNONYM GOLF



HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES	HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES
1	IMPEL	4		10	DILATORY	4	
2	COMPENSATE	3		11	AVAUNT	2	
3	SEMESTER	4		12	BECAUSE	3	
4	EXCELLENT	5		13	REPLETE	4	
5	LUBRICATE	3		14	BEHOLD	3	
6	ULTIMATE	5		15	KNACK	4	
7	THROUGH	2		16	HACKNEYED	5	
8	CHIEF	4		17	EFFICIENT	4	
9	INGENUOUS	4		18	ILLUMINATE	5	

RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, FINAL is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but LAST is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter, possibly two.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Drought-Relief Relief in Sight

THE United States has ground for deep gratification in the fact that Congress, in its efforts at drought-relief legislation, is now working from the basis of an agreement between leaders of the Administration and of the Opposition, even though all the terms of the agreement may not yet be ironed out. By most persons the news that the factions have come together on the main outlines of a plan will be welcomed as assurance that the situation will not be allowed to end in political deadlock, but that adequate aid eventually will be given, whatever the method.

The assistance can hardly be called prompt, coming at this late date, but it will be in time to help the farmers with their next crop after the Red Cross has met the first shock of the emergency. The fact that an agreement was reached on the very heels of alarmist reports picturing a violent breach in Congress encourages an expectation that any remaining differences will be removed.

The outcome shows that concord is seldom so far away as the indulgence in petty personalities might lead one to suppose. It seems to show, also, that President Hoover is working in much closer harmony with the responsible legislative leaders of his party, and on more pliant terms even with the opposition, than was the case at the opening of the session.

Indications are plentiful, too, that Congress has come to a wholesome appreciation of the wisdom of the President's policies. There is decided merit in having the new $20,000,000 appropriation distributed in loans rather than in federal charity. Some will point out that this sum brings the total of relief to a point even above that embodied in the $60,000,000 bill introduced by Democratic leaders early in the session. Fuller reports from the drought areas seem to indicate that it will be none too much.

It would redound to the credit both of the Administration and of the congressional opposition to lay aside controversial points now in hastening the passage of a compromise measure along the lines of last week's agreement. The contention by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, that food relief for human beings still is excluded by the new wording of the bill, seems a rather unfortunate prejudgment of the case. There might be wisdom in leaving the way open to use the funds in whatever manner is found most necessary. After all, the support of the producer is an essential part in the cost of production, and the purpose of rehabilitating the farm is to rehabilitate the farmer and his family.

Outdoor Advertising in France

AN ARTICLE by Roland Engerand in L'Illustration describes for French readers the rapid and disfiguring way in which outdoor advertising has been spreading of late in France. Such expansion is a familiar topic to American readers, who, however, as a rule, would be surprised to hear it said that France is no better off in this respect than the United States. It is a characteristic of much such advertising to establish itself in the landscape before opposition has taken effective note of it; and this, as in the United States, seems to be what has happened in France. There is now real opposition in the United States, steadily growing both in organized power and public support; and therefore a nearer likelihood that roadside beauty will eventually be rescued.

So, one may believe, it will happen in France. As things are, one reads for example, the roadsides of Touraine, Normandy, Provence, and Vendée are already disfigured by Brobdingnagian advertisements; and bridges, viaducts, telephone poles, windmills, and farm buildings have been painted or plastered with advertising matter.

Such commercial exploitation by text and picture, experience has shown, is not difficult to accomplish in a world where the preservation of landscape beauty is still largely considered nobody's business. It has things all its own way until the resulting ugliness becomes inescapably visible, and only then can opposition, effectively organized, settle down to the task of showing that it is everybody's business.

Translating Japanese Literature

THERE is need for translating into English and other European languages a far greater amount of contemporary Japanese literature than is at present being done. A plenitude of such literature quite worthy of translation is in existence, and the amount is being constantly increased; the lack lies in a sufficient number of translators adequate to the task and willing to undertake it.

Training for such work must of necessity be long and arduous. The great differences between the Japanese and the English languages demand that, to master Japanese, the non-Japanese student spend more than twice as long as would be required to master any European language. Even the best foreign scholars of Japanese still feel the need to work with a dictionary at their elbows.

In addition, if the work to be undertaken is the translation of literature, a profound knowledge of Japanese history, mythology and ancient literature is essential, for constant obscure references to these subjects will be found, and often a phrase, the literal meaning of which in itself is quite clear, is in reality a quotation which summons to the Japanese mentality a whole train of thought with which it is associated and which it would be necessary to include in the translation in order to gain not only the meaning but the flavor of the original work.

The remark made by one eminent English scholar of Japanese during the closing decades of the last century, to the effect that it was scarcely worth while translating Japanese literature since there was so little therein that is worthy of translation, has been thoroughly disproved. No other contradiction to this statement need be offered than Arthur Waley's translation of the Genji Monogatari, although others are available. The meager amount of translation of current literature offers a glimpse of what all but the Japanese-speaking world are missing today. The half-dozen or so slender volumes which Glenn Shaw has given to readers of English are sufficient to whet the appetite for more of this almost unknown world of beauty and of life.

Certainly in this age, when the East and the West are seeking to know and understand each other better, the importance of each being familiar with the literature of the other cannot be underestimated. Japan has realized this and has translated into Japanese the great bulk of Western literature, both past and current. The West would be wise indeed to follow this example and make Japanese literature available to itself in a ready form.

The Uses of Adversity

MANY are the blessings that may follow the period of economic stress much of the world has been experiencing lately. Not the least of them is the public's stimulated desire for reading and study, as evidenced by the recent announcement of the librarian of the free library of Philadelphia that attendance for 1930 increased 429,804 over that for 1929, and the borrowing of books nearly 500,000 during the same period. Similar reports from other cities reflect the same trend.

These facts would indicate that unemployment, though not helpful in itself, has resulted in awakening many to their need of more understanding, as technical books have been greatly sought after by men of all stations, who, in many cases, have indicated that they are trying to prepare themselves better for the jobs they hope to obtain.

Recently a Bible publishing house, in giving out the figures of its business for last year as compared with the previous year, gave as its explanation of the increased sales the fact that adversity often points out to men their need of spiritual enlightenment. This, of course, can have nothing but a good result, for as Solomon wisely said:

> Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold.

France Lends a Hand

A LARGE policy of credits to the less favored nations in Europe has long been considered by France, and is apparently to be pursued actively. France has piled up the second largest gold reserve in the world, and being in a remarkably sound financial and economic position as compared with its continental neighbors should be able to realize its ambition of becoming perhaps the chief money market of Europe.

France was the promoter of a scheme now pending of agricultural credits to the central and eastern countries, which find themselves badly hit by prevailing conditions. Rumania, Poland, Jugoslavia, all need the assistance that it can supply. The negotiations engaged in some time ago with Germany for borrowing in Paris are understood to be practically completed. There is even talk in the financial circles of France of coöperation with Great Britain.

Unquestionably, the French are gratified at this indication of their strength, which is due to the admirable, though extremely cautious, financial management since Raymond Poincaré took charge in 1926. André Tardieu, his successor, carried his policy farther by accepting the Young plan, which settled the problem of payments to France from Germany. The Foreign Office, under the direction of Aristide Briand, has formulated the general lines of extensive politico-economic operations which, if executed, will vastly strengthen the diplomatic as well as the financial prestige of France.

The ideas enunciated in authorized quarters are that, while France is prepared to come to the aid of the other nations and devote its resources to the consolidation of Europe—thus in some measure forwarding the Briand project of a European union and giving to France virtual leadership—it should nevertheless take care that its lendings are not hereafter employed for subversive purposes. Jules Sauerwein in Le Matin expounded this view of necessary discrimination between those nations which have peaceful objects and those nations which may develop disruptive tendencies. This distinction seems to be prompted by the revisionist campaign which has raged furiously for the last year.

It would seem to apply particularly to Italy, in which country there was a tentative design of extending credits—now according to all appearances temporarily abandoned. The most significant indication that Franco-German relations are better than they look on the surface is the news of the impending French credits to Germany, which involve hundreds of millions of marks. At the same time that this banking arrangement is being consummated, in which an American firm is said to be participating, a Franco-German commercial accord, or rather an addition to the existing accord, has been signed in Berlin modifying the conditions of importation into France of certain articles.

The Rumanian Finance Minister, Michael Popovich, in a long conversation with M. Briand, discussed this week the conditions of a loan of from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 to his country. A pronouncement in Le Petit Parisien to the effect that "Rumania is particularly satisfied that it is France, the very country for which it has the liveliest and most sincere affection, that affords it financial and economic assistance," reveals the political importance of these negotiations. It is interesting also to note that the rôle of M. Briand in encouraging the formation of a central clearing house and the extension of credits to agricultural countries, which will be further considered at Paris at the end of the month, is warmly appreciated.

It should be observed, however, that criticisms are heard. Pertinax, for example, suggests that the matter has not been sufficiently studied and that there is danger that the sums advanced will serve merely to adjust the current deficits so that in six months the problem will be as acute as ever. However this may be, the main point to be emphasized is that France, with its exceptional resources, is prepared to practice in suitable circumstances a big policy of financial as well as diplomatic stabilization of the troubled continent.

Is Music Making a Craft?

HOW to distinguish between the artist and the craftsman is a problem that has exercised the weighty pens of many profound scholars, without, however, coming seriously near a permanent solution. Today the question has been thrown open to a wider public, for upon it turns to some extent the future prospects of a considerable section of the music-purveying profession. Suddenly swamped by the tidal wave of mechanically duplicated music, the player in the small orchestra in theaters and other places of amusement, has been advised to take what comfort he can out of consideration of the plight of handworkers in the cotton districts of Lancashire in 1771, when the water-power mills of Arkwright and Jedediah Strutt were set up, reflecting that such temporary displacements are indispensable in the march of progress.

The musician indignantly denies that the Lancashire mills have anything to do with the case. He denies that he in any way corresponds to the spinners and weavers of the eighteenth century. He points out that he is an artist, not a craftsman, and as such performs a service which is not, and never can be, so well performed by a machine. Without delving too deeply into definitions, however, it must be acknowledged that the musician forms his unions, which prescribe his pay, his hours and his general working conditions in just the same way as a craftsman's union does, and so he may be said to have placed himself in a similar general category. To which, of course, the musician might reply that if society were not organized on so absurdly commercial a basis, he might be able to find bread and butter without recourse to an essentially industrial protective device.

As to the designation of craftsman, it must be admitted that the mere fact of playing violin, oboe or trap drum in an orchestra does not necessarily constitute the player an artist. Artistry is determined, presumably, not by what a man plays, but by how he plays. In the same orchestra there may be found good, honest, reliable craftsmen, and also men whose superior playing constitutes genuine art. Indeed there is some satisfaction in the thought that art is still too elusive a thing to be caught in the files of the statistician or the trade union secretary.

What really matters to the musician, however, is whether the hand performer on the violin and harp must go the way of the hand worker on the spindle and the loom—to be replaced by mechanical devices. Mechanical duplication of music has clearly come to stay, and to play a significant part in the social scheme. Its advantages are obvious. But it has one inherent disadvantage in that it can command little responsive effort on the part of the listener. And experience shows that the listener who omits to contribute something of effort and coöperation tends to lose interest. Indeed nothing can take the place of that lively coöperation and sympathy that springs up naturally and inevitably between the human player and his audience. It is a sympathy deeply rooted in the dim days when music was, far more than today, the spontaneous expression of the emotions of all the people.

It is safe to say that the return of the musician to a recognized, if possibly modified, place in the social scheme is only a matter of time. And surely no profession has a better claim to the sympathy and good will of the people than the purveyors of music, whose business it has been to bring a refreshing touch of gayety and fantasy in a world that confines itself all too readily to business and material production.

Olympics à la California

A PLEASANT reminder that next year's Olympic Games are to be held in the United States comes in the form of a magnificent special edition of the Los Angeles Times. As was to be expected of that corner of the country, where small ideas seldom flourish, California is preparing to stage the Olympiad celebration on an "unprecedented scale." To most cities the Olympic Games would be merely the Olympic Games; to Los Angeles they are the occasion to act as host for something approaching a world's fair.

There is to be a pre-Olympic program, beginning at New Year's and running into the summer. It includes fiestas, regattas, exhibitions and colorful celebrations of varied types, all of which are attractively outlined in the Times' special edition. Three magazine sections in rotogravure and two in colors portray for prospective competitors and visitors what they may expect in California in 1932.

Indeed, this brilliant example of what a newspaper can do when it turns to art gives all readers fair warning that if they go to attend the Olympic Games next year they will have to escape a multitude of other attractions if they would avoid adding themselves to the population (carefully computed in this same edition) of 5,672,009, which makes California the sixth State in the Union in number of residents.

Editorial Notes

Airplanes are being used in Pennsylvania to scatter food for wild birds and game. But even though you may not own an airplane, you can still help a lot by scattering such food by your own doorstep.

Since the United States Foreign Service needs more adequate quarters, Congress could show its own diplomacy by appropriating the $10,000,000 sought in a recent bill to provide such buildings.

"We find newspapers today giving prizes instead of producing decent papers," says Sir Charles Hyde. He might have added that a decent paper is a prize in itself.

For a Rainy Day

THE rain was strumming on the window and the trees outside were soughing in the wind, when suddenly a new stop came into play and the vox humana hummed and swelled. It was Serena in the back entry.

"M-de-mm-de-mm-shoes," and squash went a golosh. "All o' God's chillun got . . ." squash!

The door opened and in flew Serena's jolly bulk, literally, for when she caught sight of her audience she flailed her arms:

I got a wings,
You got a wings,
All o' God's chillun got a wings.
When I get to heab'n I'm goin' to put on my wings,
I'm goin' to fly all ovah God's heab'n,
Heab'n,
Heab'n. . . .

And she broke off in exuberant chuckles.

"For a day like this, Serena, they must be water wings."

"Yes'm!" there was a quick answering twinkle, "fo' swimmin' 'roun' in floods o' blessin's."

A wet umbrella which had been waving dangerously was deposited in the kitchen sink. It was about as decrepit as an umbrella could be.

"Why, Serena, where's that nice black umbrella you had?"

Serena sighed, and the dishes in the sink clinked. "Well, ma'am, I wuz wo'kin' in a buildin' th' othe' day, an' m' umbrella kin' o' walk off, an' when I comes heah's this one lef'. I is in a hurry, so I grabs this, an' when I gets outside an' opens it, I fin's how bad it is. An' is I mad? Mph! But 'magine bein' mad on 'count of a blessin'!"

Serena lowered her eyelids virtuously, composed her mouth demurely, and pretended to go on about her business.

* * *

There was a silence. Nobody asked her to tell why the old umbrella turned out to be a blessing. More silence. Then suddenly the suspense was too great and both broke out together:

"'Coa'se yo' wouldn' wan' t'know howcome?"

"Oh, please tell me about it!"

Serena waited for the laughter to subside, and then began her story.

"Well, ma'm, heah's this un lef'," and she offered the umbrella for inspection, "an' I is afumin' an' afussin', an' when I gets on a cah, I is thinkin' how mean folks is an' dishones' an' a passel o' bad uns. An' as fo' 'at ol' umbrella, I don't wan' at ol' thing nohow. So I sits in one o' them crossways seats, an' pushes th' umbrella ovah by th' windo' an' preten's like I neve' done seen it in m' life befo'."

Serena sat on a creaking kitchen chair, and exhibited her concept of complete indifference.

"So I rides along, an' when I get t' th' station, I waits till mos' all is out, an' I leaves th' umbrella an' goes like hot cakes fo' th' do'. Jus' as I gets off, a han' touches me heah"—the exact spot was indicated—"an' a man says p'lite: 'Ma'm, didn' yo' fo'get yo' umbrella? Heah 't is.' So I takes it, an' says I 'preciates how kin' he is.

* * *

"Th' nex' place I tries t' leave it is by th' ribbon counte'. The's lots o' folks, an' I says t' myself, 'S'rena, heah's yo' chance.' So I leans th' umbrella up again' th' counte', an' buys me a lil' red ribbon, an' then edges off th'u th' crowd. 'Oh, pa'don me,' says a sof' voice. I don' heah, jus' keeps on goin'. 'Oh, pa'don me,' 'sists 'at voice, an' a han' reaches out an' puts suthin' in mine: 'Yo' umbrella,' an' the's a sweet smile fo' which I says, 'Thank yo', ma'm, thank yo'!'

"Then I jus' goes on a reg'la' hunt fo' some place t' git rid o' that umbrella, an' I hits on th' Five an' Ten at th' 'lasses kisses counte'. The's a pos' right in fron', so I tucks th' umbrella in the co'ner o' th' pos' an' counte', an' when I gits m' kisses does I scoot? I is tearin' off, when m' skirts is grab', an' a lil' feller is hangin' on. I stops, an' he is please' as Punch t' han' me 'at ol' umbrella. So whut mus' I do but say he is a good boy, an' give 'im some 'lasses kisses."

Serena paused and sighed. "I gives up," she said. "I see'd I couldn' lose 'at umbrella nohow. Folks is too awful hones'."

She thought a moment, during which she patted the old umbrella tenderly. "Heah I wuz tryin' t' git 'way f'om a 'sperience whut all th' time is gittin' me set fo' whut I fin's t' home."

* * *

"Yo' 'member my John, an' m' daughter-in-love, Luelly?" She giggled at the mental scene now evoked, although at first it did not seem anything to laugh at. "Yo' 'member 'em? Well, when I opens th' do', an' comes in, wuz they havin' the'selves a time? They shuah wuz. They neve' knowed I wuz come in. 'Lan',' I tells m'self, 'looks like folks don' love each othe' heah.' An' I thought how it looks like folks isn' hones' when I fust met up wi' th' umbrella. So I puts th' umbrella ove' m' shoulde' like a sojer do, an' I ma'ches 'roun', hummin' low 'bout how all God's chillun got love."

With great gusto Serena shouldered the shabby umbrella, and illustrated. "By'm-by Luelly spots me, an' she opens her mouf wide, 'Why, ma!' an' then John looks, an' he asks, 'Whut in th' worl' is yo' doin'?' I don' pay 'em no 'tention 't all, 'cept to sing loude'."

Serena sang until the song was a veritable blast: "I'm goin' t' shout all ovah God's heab'n." Then she stopped and with a grin informed her audience, "They lissen." They couldn't have done anything else.

"They runs ove' t' me, an' I stops jus' long enough t' say, 'Git in line, git in line an' sing.' So they f'nally gits in line, an' we all marches, th' they ain't singin' so loud. Then I stops, an' befo' they catches the' breaf, I tells 'em 'bout 'at umbrella, which at fust makes me thinks folks isn' hones', an' how I fin's the' is terrible so. An' I tells 'em 'bout th' man, an' th' lady, an' the lil' boy. An' then I thinks I'll show 'em how bad 'at umbrella is, an' I 'tempts t' open it."

* * *

Here Serena broke down completely, and laughed till tears came. "'At umbrella," she choked, "'at umbrella has tricks! When I tries 't open it, it whoops right up inside out, an' wate' shoots down m' neck th'u th' holes! It's so sudden funny, Luelly an' John can' he'p th'selves f'om laughin'. So then I adds, 'Sometimes, as I thought folks wasn' hones', it might look like they doesn' love one anothe', but they does.' An' then I has an idea, an' says, 'Ifn' yo don' care fo' no othe' kin', maybe yo' all will have some 'lasses kisses?'"

A tender expression dwelt momentarily on Serena's face, and in gay humor she finished, "Then it wuz all ove' but th' shoutin'."

"Well, that old umbrella proved to be an angel in disguise, after all, didn't it?"

"Yes'm," Serena agreed, "jus' in fancy dress."

The word "fancy" suddenly awoke in her audience a flash of comprehension that the story was not yet quite over. "Wait a minute, Serena," and from the depths of a closet was produced a bright silk umbrella, a phenomenal umbrella.

"Serena, this was truly prepared for you. Will you accept it?" Her eyes beamed in childlike delight at the brilliant stripes and tassel. "See, it even has a flash light in the handle, to use at night." Serena put down the old and tattered one with a last pat, and reached out her hand for the new. With bubbling fun she flashed the light on and off, and poured out her thanks.

* * *

When, on Christmas Day, that gift from a dear young cousin had been opened, it seemed for a little as though love had made a mistake, but does love ever mistake?

D. A.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The de Vere-Shakespeare Controversy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reuben Pogson's reply to my recent article in the Monitor upon "The de Vere-Shakespeare Controversy Today" is not a whit more effective than was an earlier counterblast, "Shakespeare Was Not an Earl," which appeared in the New York Sun of October 28 last, under the guise of an interview with Sir Edmund Chambers. Therein the latest biographer of Shakespeare is made to say that "the Earl of Oxford died in 1608 or 1607," thereby revealing the fact that, since he does not know within three or four years the date of the Earl's passing (1604), Sir Edmund cannot be well equipped for a controversy in which accurate and detailed knowledge of de Vere's life is absolutely indispensable. Mr. Pogson likewise gives no indication that he is better informed than Sir Edmund, or able even to begin to answer Mr. Looney, the Wards, Dr. Gerald Rendall, Mrs. E. T. Clark, and the other workers upon this subject.

If, as appears to be the case, Mr. Pogson wishes your readers to infer that Bacon did not use ciphers, verbal or numerical, and that none such are to be found in the plays, I answer that, excepting among certain orthodox Shakepeareans who in these matters remain wilfully blind, informed and intelligent opinion is against him. That the plays do contain Baconian ciphers is, in my judgment, unquestionable; but before quoting against me Mrs. Gallup and her biliteral cipher, which I have not read, my opponent should have discovered or should have remembered that not 1 per cent of our case is based as yet upon numerical cipher, and that his argument from Mrs. Gallup is therefore about as relevant as one adduced from the writings of Boadicea, were any such known to exist.

While the Stratfordians continue thus to attack us with uninformed complacencies and airy generalities of this irrelevant sort, we are quietly amassing and piecing together into an ordered whole a thousand facts and inferences which already are fast gaining converts and, as we firmly believe, will finally determine this difficult, though intensely interesting, problem. Already the circumstantial evidence is unanswerable.

PERCY ALLEN.

London, Eng.

The Opportunity of Business

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Noting an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor some time ago under the heading "An Unemployment Challenge," one feels impelled to ask himself what can be done about it. Evidently something should be done. And it is encouraging to note that much is being done. President Hoover's outstanding leadership in dealing with the case should, and certainly must, give greater hope and confidence to all who recognize the paramount need of meeting a great crisis in world affairs.

But much more is needed than that the President and Congress should do all that can be done legally; another and far greater responsibility faces business. Business is the natural function which must now, and ever, rise to meet the world's physical needs. That is its imperative requirement. Only by reorganising, enlarging and improving the machinery of distribution, which is the privilege and duty of business, can there be hope of betterment.

Business must face its responsibility. Either business will voluntarily meet the situation freely, or it must inevitably accept the unhappy and retarding effects of "government in business." Business cannot logically expect that government will refrain if business fails to act. Mass impulses and pressure will force government beyond its natural functions should business neglect to grasp its great opportunity. That way lies Communism.

The question is, Shall we have a freer and more capable business organization throughout the world to handle surpluses? Distribution is the great need. Broader and freer coöperation will untangle the "traffic jam." Unemployment, with its attendant lack in one locality or group, and overproduction in another, are economic absurdities. Distribution solves the difficulty.

Business has proven itself mainly adequate in the past, and now the world looks naturally, hopefully, expectantly to business to meet the present demand. That it will meet the need seems certain.

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The Responsibilities of Liberty

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In this day, when so much is being said about "personal liberty," in connection with the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, it may be timely to reprint the following excerpts from a sermon by Henry Ward Beecher, entitled "Liberty Under Laws," preached in Plymouth Church on Dec. 28, 1862, and quoted from a volume entitled "Freedom and War," published in 1863, by Ticknor and Fields:

> The only liberty, then, that a man has, is the liberty to use himself, in all his powers, according to the laws which God has imposed on those powers. . . . Our directions, our tendencies, and therefore our duties, are all expressed in the laws that God has made; and when we come to those laws we are bound to obey them; and if anybody hinders us, then our liberties begin. As toward God, liberty means obedience to laws; and it is only when we are disputed in the right of this obedience by men that we begin to get an idea of liberty. . . .
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> This then is the sovereignty of man. . . . It is the sovereignty of every man over himself. It is his right to have and hold and use himself according to the laws that God made. That is his liberty, and if anyone attempts to take it away from him, he attempts to deprive him of so much of his liberty. If he does not know how to use himself thus, he loses by his ignorance so much of his liberty. . . . There is no liberty that does not involve the observance of law. . . .
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> You have a right to use your rights and liberties as you please, when you please to subordinate them to others' benefits. . . . It is this obedience to law that makes such liberty safe, and gives society such benefits from it. If it was a liberty that gave a man the right to do anything that he pleased, it might be dangerous. . . . It is a serious responsibility that goes with liberty; if you have it, you must use it in the fear of God for the good of others as well as for your own good.

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Music—Canned and Otherwise

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article published on January 10 by Harold Vincent Milligan, in the "Canned Music Series," was right to the point. He said: "The machine, in its present stage, may be pretty bad, but it is not so bad as a lot of the orchestras which were to be found in little theaters everywhere." Well, I had not run across such orchestras, but I had shuddered at the sounds of pianos and organs played in such places.

I have a small son whose love for music I have tried to develop. For his first four years there was no piano, so that the phonograph was the thing that awakened his interest. There were all kinds of records played, jazz and classic; but when, a few years ago, he made his own selections, he chose the latter. Wagner and Chopin, Hoffman and Schipa were names with meaning for him. There has not been much opportunity for him to hear the best music first-hand, but the radio has helped and the sound pictures. It is these last which specially impress me, for the canned music of today is never so mechanical as was the "mechanical piano" of the small neighborhood theater a little while ago.

When I was eleven yars old I was rather bored by more than a little music. I had heard so much less than he has. But this child of the same age, raised on canned stuff, was happy in a recent birthday present—not for a longed-for toy or game, but a ticket to a Philharmonic concert, where he sat far back in a huge, crowded auditorium and listened to —Paderewski! It was a long concert, but Bob was glad. He was hearing and seeing the great master, an experience for which canned music had prepared his ear and imagination.

Let us help the musician in making his adjustment by all means, but let us not disparage anything that develops appreciation of music.

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